FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CHILEAN EMBASSY DENIES RUMORS OF AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE

PY101649 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1626 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Sep (NA)--The Chilean Embassy has denied that the ambassador will leave this afternoon for Santiago, recalled by the Chilean Government, as indicated by a rumor which circulated this morning.

Foreign Ministry Silent

PY101340 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1250 GMT 10 Sep 80

[text] Buenos Aires, 10 Sep (NA)--According to a reliable source, the Argentine Foreign Ministry will not "for the moment" issue any answer to the Chilean communique on the incident which took place on Monday when Chilean air and naval forces tried to interfere with an oil rig operating in the national epicontinental seas.

The source added that this does not mean that an answer could be issued later today or in the coming days. [sentence as received] He indicated that Argentina is not obliged to issue an immediate answer "due to the ambiguity of the Chilean Government communique" and because the national Foreign Ministry already released a communique yesterday which was "categorical regarding the patriotic feeling" in the country.

Regarding the Chilean answer, he said that "it only refers to acts of maritime administration which, of course, Argentina does not accept because it took place in the jurisdictional waters of Argentina, in the Atlantic Ocean.

Oil Platform to Remain

PY102144 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Rio Galleos--The Interocean II platform maintains its position and is not planning to move since it is located in Argentine jurisdictional waters, where it has started drilling for petroleum as had been planned previously.

PARAGUAYAN COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS REPORTEDLY ARRESTED

PY101255 Paris AFP in Spanish 2047 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Sep (AFP)--The Paraguayan Communist Party has reported here the disappearance of its members Antonio Maidana and Emilio Roa and has demanded that the Argentine Government investigate this incident.

In a communique released in this capital, the Paraguayan Communist Party reports that party First Secretary Antonio Maidana, 63, and Paraguayan citizen Emilio Roa, 52, were arrested by unknown persons on 27 August in one of the neighborhoods of this city.

After asking the Argentine government to investigate the incident--of which the Argentine police professed to be unaware--the Paraguayan Communist Party stated that negotiations are underway to hand Maidana over to the Paraguayan Government of Alfredo Stroessner.

POLICE PROHIBIT 'NATIONAL CONGRESS' FOR MRS PERON

PY110331 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1433 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Sep (NA)--According to former Peronist legislator Alberto Stecco, who is a member of the organizing committee, the federal police have prohibited the holding of the "National Congress of Solidarity With Mrs Maria Estela Martinez de Peron" scheduled for next Monday in this capital.

Stecco reported that Gen Juan Bautista Sasiain, head of the federal police, decided to prohibit the congress because he considers it a political act and not one of solidarity.

The former deputy added that the police based its decision on law No 1,368 which establishes the state of siege.

Stecco also announced that the organizing committee will protest this decision during a meeting it has scheduled with the interior minister.

The congress of solidarity with the former president has received the support of the "Group of 25," the Peronists Union Movement (MSP), the Peronist labor groups as well as the recently held plenary session of regional groups of the General Labor Confederation (CGT) of all the country.

The meeting, which was to be held at the Savoy Hotel in this capital next Monday, was going to start at 0800 and last until 2000. Work commissions were going to be established to analyze the following points: the political prosecution against the leader of the Justicialist movement, Mrs Maria Estela Martinez de Peron; the courts and special commissions which are prohibited by the national constitution; the state of emergency as a necessary measure in view of Mrs Peron's exceptional situation; respect for Mrs Peron's and the Argentine people's human rights.

YPF PRESIDENT PROMISES OIL SELF-SUFFICIENCY BY 1982

PY082035 Paris AFP in Spanish 1033 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Sep (AFP)--The president of the state-owned Government Oil Deposits, (YPF) Carlos Maria Benaglia, has revealed here that the Argentine Government will outline the country's future oil policy after attaining self-sufficiency, which will allow Argentina to save the foreign currency which it now spends to purchase crude oil, in 1982.

Next year Argentina will import only 1.5 million cubic meters of oil, the official said, refuting the criticisms which the YPF is currently receiving for importing crude.

He said: "We are selling many byproducts abroad" and explained that "we are closer to self-sufficiency because self-sufficiency means being able to export certain products and import others."

He revealed that Argentina exported gas oil for the first time in its history this year.

According to official sources, the government believes that this year Argentina will import 3.1 million cubic meters of crude oil and other liquid byproducts in addition to natural gas and liquefied gas and coal.

At current international prices, fuel imports will cost approximately $680 million. Gas purchases will amount to $200 million and liquefied gas will cost between $100 and $150 million.

PAPER CONSIDERS POSSIBLE 'SOUTHERN CONE BLOC'

PY091511 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 5 Sep 80 p 8

[Editorial: "A Southern Cone Bloc?"]

[Text] A spate of rumors on the formation of a bloc of Southern Cone countries has been circulating in recent weeks. According to those rumors, the bloc has no official existence but exists tacitly or implicitly, and--since it results from the nature of things--it does not need to be institutionalized.

What will the nature of this bloc be? A spokesman for the current Bolivian regime has said that his country may quit the Andean Pact to join a new organization. Of course this new organization will not be economic in nature, but would rather reflect a concurrence of thinking about lifestyles. The usefulness of the Cartagena Agreement (if it ever had any) as an economic tool has already been lost for some time, and now it represents a political formulation hinging on the desire that democratic and, if possible, representative governments should prevail in the area.

The Southern Cone bloc would then have a clearly ideological purpose. It would in some way disregard U.S. leadership, which is considered obsolete while in the hands of President Carter, and adopt positions just in case Ronald Reagan should win (a real probability for the propounders of the new bloc). Although the results of a Reagan victory may not meet the expectations of those who are putting the bloc together, it is presumed that a grouping of several countries with identical postures would strengthen each of the bloc members, as well as, of course, the bloc. This would explain the gleeful acceptance of the idea in some capitals such as Asuncion, where there is a natural apprehension over the political future, since it may be different from the present leadership of President Stroessner.

Nobody (of sufficient status) is formally admitting the formation of the bloc, but rumors are in the air. What is noteworthy about this bloc is that it would depart from the traditional positions of Latin American diplomacy. It is also widely separated from the postures taken by the Argentine Foreign Ministry at important times in the spectrum of governments throughout that country's history.

What does a country seek to attain in the area to which it belongs? Border security? Influence over neighboring countries? A fluent world trade? Investments and financial assistance? Influence in the American and world forums? Prestige for its intelligentsia? The introduction on the best possible terms of factors of change so as not to fall behind contemporary civilization? The preservation of world peace? The implementation of improved forms of law? Equity in the distribution of the responsibilities of power? Appropriate rules for the activities of the large consortiums? Any of these objectives can be considered a traditional one (and consequently secondary) vis-a-vis the proposals of the Southern Cone bloc, which can be summed up in the unanimous rejection of subversion and the assertion of the right to fight it with all the means at the disposal of the state.

Neither the need to fight subversion nor the methods to fight it require the formation of a bloc, nor is a bloc necessary to enjoy internal peace after suffering an internal war that has been won. At any rate, any measure is desirable to guarantee order and security, but the measures must be in keeping with a renewed and strengthened democracy with the necessary material underpinnings to ensure the nation's greatness, which cannot be tied to ideological illusions.

ARMED FORCES ISSUE DOCUMENT ON GOALS, PROJECTS

PY100320 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The meeting of commanders of large units and directors of military institutes called by the Bolivian Armed Forces joint command has ended. The closing ceremony, which took place at the main hall of the 3d Army Division Miraflores headquarters, was attended by Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza and by Navy and Air Force Commanders in Chief Vice Adm Ramiro Terrazas and Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira in addition to state ministers and commanders of large units and military institutes. The 2-day meeting started at 0800 last Monday and ended at 1830 today.

A document stating their conclusions related to the national status quo was issued at the end of the meeting, providing the framework for the first actions of the government for national reconstruction.

It is worth pointing out that the document also outlined the main goals and projects which will be carried out by the armed forces government. This is the document read by the Press and Information Minister Secretary Fernando Palacios:

[Begin Palacios recording] Armed Forces of the Nation
Junta of Commanders,
La Paz, Bolivia
General Command, La Paz 9 September 1980
Conclusions:

As a nation, Bolivia must channel its actions toward national objectives established by the government for national reconstruction seeking to fulfill its true historical continental role. For this it declares:

1. That it will abide by the will of the general, marshal of Ayacucho, by defending the sovereignty of national power;

2. That humanist and Christian nationalism is the basic doctrine of the historical project of the government for national reconstruction;

3. That it will seek to strengthen accords and relations with the brother nations of the continent, to expand contacts with countries similar in culture and economy, and promote worldwide unity;

4. That it will struggle against immorality and drug trafficking because they are incompatible with the traditions and ethics of the Bolivian people;

5. That it will strengthen the military-peasant pact;

6. That the worker is the symbol of national reconstruction;

7. That it will reinvigorate the national economy, increase national production, eradicate smuggling and establish a policy of austerity within the government;

8. That it will create the conditions necessary to establish in the southeast the bases for the national iron and steel program: MUTUN;

9. That it will stimulate all sectors of national production on the basis of short and medium-term plans;

10. That it will counteract the international extremist propaganda by changing groups [nucleos] which will explain the Bolivian status quo [as received];

11. That it will improve the cultural level of the people by eradicating illiteracy as the best means to attain the overall liberation of the Bolivian man;

12. That it will stimulate industry as an essential factor in the country's production;

13. That it will establish an integrated social security system in the country.
[end recording]

This document is signed by: Gen Luis Garcia Meza, army commander in chief; Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira, air force commander in chief; Vice Adm Ramiro Terrazas Rodriguez, navy commander in chief.

INTERIOR MINISTER LINKS UDP WITH ARGENTINE MONTONEROS

PY101318 Paris AFP in Spanish 0317 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 9 Sep (AFP)--The Bolivian interior minister, Col Luis Arce Gomez, tonight disclosed that the Argentine Montonero movement has maintained close and friendly ties with the Bolivian Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP).

To prove his statement, the minister released a copy of a letter dated Latin America, 10 June 1979, addressed by Tupamaro [as received] Commander Mario Firmenich to Hernan Siles Zuazo, UDP candidate elected in the presidential election held on 29 July. Firmenich tells Siles Zuazo that both the Montoneros and the UDP have a long way to go before they can attain their common objectives.

The carrier of the letter was the leader of the Argentine guerrilla organization, Roberto Barba Narbaja, according to the minister. Arce Gomez indicated that the letter proves the extremist ties of the UDP and its aim to impose a radical direction on the country.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STUDYING POSITION ON ANDEAN PACT

PY101912 Paris AFP in Spanish 2359 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 9 Sep (AFP)--It was officially reported here today that the Foreign Ministry is studying whether the Andean Pact, from its creation, has been able to achieve the social and economic development of the region. This is one of the parameters that will determine whether Bolivia stays or withdraws from the Cartagena Agreement.

The two other parameters will be established by evaluating whether the gap between the greater and lesser economically developed countries in the region still exists, and whether member countries still believe that economic integration is one of the main objectives established in the agreement.

The Bolivian Foreign Ministry report notes that Bolivia has an integrationist tradition and that this is proved by its contribution to the creation of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI), and in the River Plate Basin Agreement and the Amazon Pact.

Some experts believe that the Foreign Ministry has chosen only retrospective parameters to define the Bolivian position on the Andean Pact, and that this may facilitate its withdrawal from the pact.

They add that if Bolivia studies its perspectives within the Cartagana Agreement it may find other arguments that will justify its permanence within the pact.

SPAIN TO MAINTAIN RELATIONS WITH GARCIA MEZA REGIME

PY101300 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Spain will continue its relations with Bolivia. The Spanish ambassador in Bolivia, Tomas Lozano Escribano, has visited the Bolivian Foreign Ministry. His visit was motivated by his desire to convey to the Bolivian Government that in line with Spain's traditional adherence to the Estrada doctrine, his government has not severed diplomatic relations with the Bolivian Government.

Lozano Escribano stated that his embassy continues to negotiate bilateral issues with the Bolivian Government, which implies normality in the diplomatic relations between the two countries. The Bolivian Foreign Ministry conveyed to the Spanish ambassador the desire of the government of national reconstruction to tighten further the bonds of friendship between the two countries.

Including Spain, 19 countries have so far expressly stated their desire to maintain diplomatic relations with Bolivia.

FINANCE MINISTER TO HEAD DELEGATION TO IMF MEETING

PY052037 Paris AFP in Spanish 1825 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 5 Sep (AFP)--It was officially announced here today that the Bolivian finance minister, Gen Jose Sanchez Calderon, will head the Bolivian delegation to the meeting of IMF governors scheduled to be held in Washington on 19 September.

Sanchez Calderon said that he will take advantage of the opportunity to explain the true status of Bolivia's economy and its attitude toward the annoying problem of the nation's foreign debt. He explained that the Bolivian delegation will be made up of representatives of private and state-owned banking enterprises.

ASBORA NEGOTIATING DOMESTIC NETWORK SUSPENSION

PY051537 Paris AFP in Spanish 0447 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 4 Sep (AFP)--The Santa Cruz branch of the Bolivian Radio Broadcasting Association (ASBORA) is negotiating with the government over the suspension of the domestic service network for all radio stations in the country after the 17 July military uprising. This information was published today by the newpaper EL PAIS of Santa Cruz, 1,000 km east of La Paz. ASBORA representatives claim that the radio stations are forced to pay salaries to individuals who used to prepare the newscasts but who now have nothing to do. At the same time the radio stations are not receiving the income they used to have from the sponsors of the newscasts.

BRIEFS

ARGENTINE CREDIT FOR RAILWAY--Santa Cruz, Bolivia, 5 Sep (LATIN)--Argentine Transport and Public Works Secretary Federico Camba, who is visiting this city, today announced that his government has promised a $27.5 million credit for Bolivia for the construction of the third stretch of the Santa Cruz-Trinidad railway. Camba, who will discuss the cooperation between the two countries for the development of communications systems with his Bolivian counterpart, stated that the fourth stretch of the above-mentioned railway can also count on Argentine financing. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1555 GMT Sep 80 PY]

OPPOSITION TO OPPOSE FIGUEIREDO'S VISIT TO CHILE

PY100232 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Brasilia--Congressmen of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party (PMDB) and Labor Party (PT) have confirmed that the opposition bloc intends to oppose a request for leave for President Figueiredo to visit Chile at the beginning of October. Although the leaders of the Popular Party (PP) have unofficially disagreed with the request, the party has not yet announced its position.

CHILEAN ENVOY EXPRESSES INTEREST IN NUCLEAR AGREEMENT

PY091714 Paris AFP in Spanish 1526 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Brasilia, 8 Sep (AFP)--Fernando Zegers, the Chilean ambassador in this capital, revealed here today that Chile is interested in signing a nuclear cooperation agreement with Brazil. Zegers made this announcement when commenting on the visit Brazilian President Gen Joao Baptista Figueiredo will make to Santiago from 8 to 10 October, during which several agreements to expand bilateral cooperation will be signed.

Zegers added that the Chilean authorities are not concerned about the number of agreements to be signed but with their scope, since their main objective is to intensify Brazilian-Chilean political and economic relations.

URUGUAYAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

PY101932 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Uruguayan Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle-Martinez will meet with the Brazilian president this afternoon. The meeting, which will be held in Brasilia, is one of the high points of the visit Foreign Minister Folle-Martinez is making to Brazil.

As is known, Folle-Martinez left yesterday for Brazil on a mission primarily designed to reestablish a climate of greater cooperation and rapprochement between Uruguay and Brazil. This morning Foreign Minister Folle-Martinez met with his Brazilian counterpart, Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, and this afternoon he will meet with President Joao Baptista Figueiredo, to whom he will deliver a message from President Mendez.

Tomorrow the two foreign ministers will sign a number of documents and will dedicate the new Uruguayan Embassy building in Brasilia.

LULU CHARGES GOVERNMENT ORCHESTRATING OPPOSITION ATTACKS

PY110245 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Porto Alegre, the president of the Workers Party (PT) has accused the opposition of dancing to the tune played by the government.

Luis Inacio da Silva, nicknamed Lulu, has also stated that the attacks are a tactic of the government itself, aimed at diverting the people's attention from other problems such as the extension of terms in office of mayors and councilmen and the law on foreigners.

Pedro Simon, senator of the Rio Grande do Sul Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party (PMDB) agreed that the opposition is dancing to the government's tune. He explained that at present there is only an (?apparent) unity behind the projects passed by the national congress. Simon believes that there is a lack of teamwork within the opposition hindering anticipation of the government's maneuvers. To make his point, the senator mentioned the district vote, which will be approved at the end of next year, aimed at smashing the opposition.

FEDERAL UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS CALL STRIKE

PY091936 Paris AFP in Spanish 1433 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 9 Sep (AFP)--Professors of 22 Brazilian federal universities decided here today to stop all activities to demand a 48-percent wage increase. Luiz Pinguelli Rosa, president of the association of professors of the Rio de Janeiro Federal University, said the movement is fully supported by the students, who are tired of the authorities' failure to meet the demands of the 30,000 professors of the federal universities.

Asked about the movement, Education and Culture Minister Eduardo Portella said that while he considers the professors' demands to be just, he disapproves of the strike, which is a decision that should be taken only when there is no longer any possibility of holding talks.

In addition to the immediate 48-percent wage increase, the Brazilian university professors demand biannual readjustments and the submission to the national congress of the draft law on the teachers'career which was drafted by experts of the Education and Culture Ministry.

The strike by the Brazilian professors will be in force until Friday, 12 September.

OFFSHORE PLATFORM ACCIDENT CUTS OIL PRODUCTION

PY091544 Paris AFP in Spanish 1247 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 9 Sep (AFP)--It was reported here today that Brazil will experience a loss of $1.2 million daily for the next 2 months due to an accident which destroyed part of the petroleum system in the Campos Basin, north of Rio de Janeiro. A spokesman of the Brazilian petroleum corporation, Petrobras, stated that a processing tower of the Campos Basin system, on the continental platform, sank to a depth of 83 meters, totally paralyzing the petroleum production currently estimated at 39,000 barrels daily.

Petrobras production director Jose Marques Neto has given assurances that the system will resume operations within 60 days. Petrobras has predicted an average national production of 230,000 barrels daily this year. Twenty percent of the national production of crude oil comes from the Campos Basin.

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION--Rio de Janeiro, 6 Sep (AFP)--Petrobras officials have reported that Brazilian oil production during the first 8 months of this year reached 46,807,531 barrels, representing a 16-percent increase over the same period last year. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1557 GMT 6 Sep 80 PY]

TRADE DEFICIT--Rio de Janeiro, 5 Sep (AFP)--The foreign trade department of the Brazilian Bank has reported that Brazilian trade with the United States during the first half of this year shows a deficit of $213,232,000. During this period, Brazilian exports reached $1,631,605,000 and imports $1,844,837,000. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0333 GMT 5 Sep 80 PY]

COST OF LIVING--Rio de Janeiro, 8 Sep (LATIN)--The Getulio Vargas Foundation, an independent institute responsible for watching the Brazilian economy, has revealed that the cost of living, based on the first 8 months of this year, will reach 109.1 percent by 31 December. During August the cost of living increased by 6.9 percent. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2225 GMT 8 Sep 80 PY]

AFP: TORTURE OF BRITISH STUDENT THREATENS UK RELATIONS

PY102129 Paris AFP in Spanish 1950 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Excerpt] London, 7 Sep (AFP)--Observers revealed here today that a new case of torture arose at a difficult time for the British Government which recently normalized its diplomatic relations with Santiago, 5 years after having suspended them for similar reasons. This new case of torture was reported by a British student who asserted having been ill-treated in Chile.

The Sunday newspaper THE OBSERVER mentioned the case of 21-year-old student Claire Wilson, who has dual British-Chilean citizenship, who was tortured on 16 July 1980 together with her Chilean classmate Jose Miguel Benado by the police in Santiago.

In a communique published today the Foreign Office stated that it had protested against her arrest to the Chilean foreign minister immediately after it took place.

In the message delivered to the Chilean authorities by the British Embassy in Santiago, the British authorities express their concern over the methods used to question the arrested persons and point out that Claire Wilson seems to have been mistreated and subjected to considerable psychological pressure.

The student, released almost immediately, claimed having been threatened with sexual violence and being forced to give up her British citizenship.

These disclosures immediately drew strong reactions from the Labor sector, and many deputies of this opposition party requested Lord Carrington, foreign affairs secretary of state, to carry out a thorough investigation of this case.

The organization for the defense of human rights, Amnesty International, reported that the head of its department for British affairs, Cosmas Desomond, will ask Nicolas Ridley, deputy foreign affairs minister, to carry out an investigation after the student, who is still under medical treatment in Santiago, explains her case.

AMBASSADOR IN ARGENTINA COMMENTS ON OIL RIG INCIDENT

PY102141 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2025 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 10 Sep (NA)--Chilean Ambassador in Argentina Sergio Jarpa Reyes, today stated that the incident in the Straits of Magellan has been "concluded" and denied that it had been a political maneuver aimed at gaining the favor of Chilean public opinion to get a favorable vote in the plebiscite called by President Augusto Pinochet for tomorrow.

The diplomat expressed his opinion that the incident between the two countries was over. The incident took place on Sunday and Monday when a Chilean patrol boat carrying missiles and an unarmed helicopter of the Chilean Navy ordered a semisubmersible oil rig hired by Argentina to leave the waters of the Magellan Straits.

Asked whether this incident would complicate the negotiations which Argentina and Chile are conducting with the help of the pope to overcome the border conflict over the Beagle Channel, the ambassador said "No, because these problems crop up between neighboring countries, but do not have much influence on bilateral relations."

He said: "In fact, I do not believe that either bilateral relations or the negotiations which are underway in the Vatican will be jeopardized."

Ambassador Recalled

PY101608 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTIANAS in Spanish 1505 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Sep (NA)--The Chilean ambassador to Argentina, Onofre Jarpa Reyes, will travel to Santiago today. He has been recalled by his government, it has been learned from responsible sources. The diplomat plans to make the trip on a Chilean National Airline (LAN) flight which leaves Ezeiza Airport at 1700.

Despite the fact that nothing has been revealed, it is believed that Jarpa has been suddenly recalled by his government to report on the naval incident that occurred on Monday in the Atlantic facing the mouth of the Magellan Strait, when Chilean fleet air arm units tried to stop the movements of an oil rig that was operating with Argentine authorization.

Negotiations To Resume

PY110105 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Excerpt] A new round of negotiations on the southern border conflict between Argentina and Chile will start in the Vatican around the 20th of September. These negotiations will be carried out in the presence of the pope's representative Cardinal Antonio Samora. A source at the Foreign Ministry reported that the Chilean delegation, headed by Under Secretary Ernesto Videla, will leave for Rome in the middle of next week, possibly on the 18th.

STATE OF EMERGENCY EXTENDED FOR SIX MORE MONTHS

PY101404 Paris AFP in Spanish 1356 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 10 Sep (AFP)--It was officially reported here today that the Chilean military government has extended for another 6-month period the state of emergency which has been in effect in the country for 7 years, since the overthrow of the late socialist President Salvador Allende.

FINANCE MINISTER SEES 'PROMISING' ECONOMIC FUTURE

PY101430 Paris AFP in Spanish 0226 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 9 Sep (AFP)--The Chilean finance minister, Sergio de Castro, said today that the country's economic future will be clear and promising if there is perseverance in the just and efficient economic policy that is being stimulated by President Augusto Pinochet. The minister indicated that the 7 years of military government and the new constitution that is to be put to a plebiscite on Thursday are the necessary bases that will guarantee a promising future for the 1980's.

De Castro, who defined this period as directed toward an ever-increasing reduction of state participation in the private sector, stressed that the state's participation is still very extensive. According to the minister, in order to achieve this objective it is necessary to maintain the current political leadership.

VALPARAISO BISHOP SUPPORTS CONSTITUTIONAL DRAFT

PY091312 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0305 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 7 Sep (TELAM-LATIN-EFE)--Valparaiso Bishop Emilio Tagle today expressed his support for the constitutional draft proposed by Gen Augusto Pinochet's government and defended the plebiscite on the new Chilean constitution which will be held on Thursday, thus openly opposing the episcopate of the country, which has questioned the plebiscite.

Speaking to the press in Valparaiso, 140 km northeast of Santiago de Chile, Bishop Emilio Tagle said that the plebiscite epitomizes a concrete reality, a recent history full of lessons concerning the real problem which must be taken into account in order to reach a responsible decision.

Msgr Emilio Tagle made these remarks 15 days after Chilean Catholic bishops publicly demanded from General Pinochet's government guarantees of correct behavior for the plebiscite scheduled for next Thursday.

PDC LEADER TERMS UPCOMING PLEBISCITE 'FRAUD'

PY101926 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1949 GMT 9 Sep 80

[By Rene Oviedo]

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 9 Sep (LATIN)--Andres Zaldivar, president of the disrupted Christian Democratic Party [PDC] charged today that the military government is preparing a fraud for the plebiscite on the constitution that will be held on Thursday. Zaldivar made this charge a few hours after the government announced that the results of the plebiscite will be made public.

Zaldivar, who was finance minister during the PDC government led by Eduardo Frei (1964-1970), made these charges during a conference in which he also charged that President Augusto Pinochet is an enemy of democracy.

Zaldivar, who joined other PDC leaders, leftist parties and several other opinion sectors in their opposition to the plebiscite, said that the plebiscite is not valid since it does not comply with the proper judicial prerequisites.

He noted the enforcement of the state of emergency, the lack of voter registration and the lack of a body in charge of scrutinizing the votes.

Zaldivar charged that high-ranking executives from private banks and enterprises have been appointed to preside at voting tables in Santiago popular neighborhoods. After disclosing a list of those executives that have been appointed to these tables, he said that the government is trying to control the popular vote in this manner.

He added: "We hold those who today are blind responsible for trying to impose this approval on us and thus give themselves an undisputed victory."

Zaldivar announced that he has submitted before the National Comptroller's Office a charge of misappropriation of funds against the government for using government funds in a publicity campaign in favor of the approval of the plebiscite.

Zaldivar said that Jovino Novoa, the government secretary general himself, has admitted that large summs of money have been spent for this purpose.

He reasserted that the government curtailed the freedom of expression of dissident sectors when it denied them access to the media.

Out of 12 million Chileans, only 6,753,656 will be eligible to vote in the plebiscite.

More than 11,000 voting tables have been distributed in 184 voting locations throughout the 34 districts of the country.

VIOLENCE, ARRESTS REPORTED IN DOWNTOWN SANTIAGO

PY101900 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1445 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile 10 Sep (LATIN)--The police reported here today that 6 persons were injured, 2 of whom are journalists, and that 11 others were arrested during violent incidents here last night. The police also reported that there were four bomb attacks on local banks.

The carabineros corps has reported that, during the disorder in downtown Santiago, there was a clash between groups opposing and supporting the government, and that they had to be broken up.

The incidents took place after youth groups from leftist parties and the Christian democracy held a demonstration during which they shouted slogans against the government and questioned the plebiscite on the constitutional draft that will be held tomorrow. When antagonist groups answered these slogans with other anti-Marxist slogans, a clash ensued between the two groups and this forced carabineros to intervene and break it up.

Several local journalists covering the incident were injured in the clash. Antonio Pavez, a journalist of the ORBE government news agency, was seriously injured. Moreover, Roberto Gonzalez from the newspaper EL MERCURIO, and four other demonstrators, including a young woman as yet unidentified, were slightly injured.

The police arrested 11 persons who are being held in various places.

Furthermore, extremists placed four homemade bombs in the branches of banks located in four different neighborhoods. Two of the bombs exploded, but the other two were deactivated by the security services. No victims were reported in the bomb attacks. The damages, however, have not yet been assessed.

The rest of Chile,however, was completely calm and tranquil. There were no meetings or public demonstrations.

10 Bombs Found

PY101841 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The security forces had a difficult task last night, when they had to deactivate 10 bombs that had been placed in various parts of the capital by extremists. Luckily, there were no victims and there was very little damage. The alerts lasted from 1945 to 0340.

Security forces were dispatched to the following places: Hacienda Insolita, located at 3015 O'Higgins Ave; San Pablo and Walker Martinez Streets; 1106 Soberania Street; 26 San Alfonso Street; Mexico and Recoleta Streets; [name indistinct], and, finally, Rancagua and Seminario Streets.

Terrorists had announced that they had placed explosive devices at all these addresses.

MEAT SHIPMENTS TO USSR TO PROCEED AS SCHEDULED

PA101540 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The Agriculture Ministry has said that the beef shipments to the USSR are practically an accomplished fact and that Colombia will not lose money in the sale as some of the country's cattlemen charged yesterday.

The ministry said the prices agreed upon, which were described by some sectors as very low, were based on the prevailing prices at the time the negotiations began, in the summer, when prices were high.

The other allegation made as a basis for requesting suspension of the meat shipments is the difference in prices charged by Argentina and Colombia. However, it must be noted that Argentina already has an established market, which is what Colombia is seeking.

A total of 12,000 tons of meat will be sent to the USSR, covered by two contracts for 6,000 tons each--the first at $2,000 a ton, while the price for the second contract has not been determined.

STRICT SECURITY MAINTAINED IN NEIVA TO AVERT VIOLENCE

PA101444 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Strict security measures were in place today in Neiva, capital of Huila Department, to forestall disorders upon the arrival of a large number of peasants from El Pato region.

Military forces assigned to the 7th Brigade, based in Neiva, and units of the National Police were zealously guarding the government palace. Although the situation was tense, it appeared it would return to normal in the new few hours.

Classes Suspended

PA101439 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Classes in high schools in the city of Neiva and at the University of Huila will remain suspended until the state of public order is back to normal, a government spokesman said this morning.

In addition, it has been learned that the peasants who remain on the ground floor of the Huila governor's office will be transferred to Neiva's main park in the next few hours.

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN--The Congress has approved a trade agreement between the Governments of Colombia and Spain to increase reciprocal trade and financial activities in line with the development needs of the two countries. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Sep 80 PA]

START OF COAL PROJECT--President Turbay Ayala will launch the ambitious Cerrejon coal exploitation project on 5 September during his visit to La Guajira Department. Assembly work will begin immediately. By the close of the century Colombia will export 50 million tons of coal [?annually]. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Sep 80 PA]

OIL EXPLORATION CONTRACTS--The government today signed contracts with three private companies for a large-scale oil exploration program in the Cocorna area in Antioquia, where new probable oil reserves have been detected. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Sep 80 PA]

ARRIVAL OF LATIN AMERICAN PRESIDENTS REPORTED

PA101952 [Editorial Report] Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish in its 1730 GMT newscast on 10 September reports the arrival of the following Latin American presidents to participate in ceremonies marking the 150th anniversary of Ecuador's first constitution: Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala of Colombia, Rodrigo Carazo of Costa Rica and Aristides Royo of Panama.

The arrival time of the individual chiefs of state is not given, but the station reports that the arrival ceremony in each case was the same. The visiting heads of state were each received with a 21-gun salute and welcomed by President and Mrs. Roldos, several ministers, including the foreign minister, and several military chiefs. After the Ecuadorean Army Band played the anthems of Ecuador and that of the visiting chief of state, the visiting president and his host reviewed the honor guard.

Each of the visiting presidents then made a brief statement expressing pleasure on having the opportunity to participate in the upcoming ceremonies and to reiterate their commitment to the democratic form of government.

GOVERNMENT SEEKING TO STABILIZE PRICE OF CRUDE

PA101918 Paris AFP in Spanish 1646 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Quito, 10 Sep (AFP)--It has been officially reported that Ecuador is seeking to stabilize the price of its crude in the international market at $32 per barrel as long as the present crisis that is affecting the oil-producing countries continues.

Jose Carvajal, manager of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation (CEPE), revealed that for this reason, he has been in contact with certain OPEC fiscal enterprises in a search for measures to help Ecuador keep the price established for this emergency at $32.

He denied a report disseminated abroad saying Ecuador was selling its crude at $28 per barrel when in reality it was selling it at $33.45.

He said the report was a pretext for companies to lower their offers to less than $30.

He said through contacts with Venezuelan firms it has been established that what is occurring in Ecuador is part of an attack by intermediary companies against the country "to weaken it and break the OPEC position."

TEXACO TOLD TO RETURN 4.5 MILLION BARRELS OF OIL

PA051613 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Texaco will have to turn over 4.5 million barrels of oil to replace so-called overliftings of oil.

In his capacity as special judge on hydrocarbons, former Natural Resources Minister Jose Corsion Cardenas issued a ruling on 30 July, a few days before he resigned, ordering the Texaco petroleum company to return 4.5 million barrels of oil to the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation.

PRESS REPORTS U.S. ENVOY EATON BEGINS 'SIGNIFICANT' VISIT

PY101530 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 10 Sep 80 p 8

[Text] The deputy assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, Samuel Eaton, arrived yesterday afternoon on another significant visit to Paraguay, his second trip within a relatively short time.

It was revealed in official circles that the high-ranking official of the U.S. State Department will be received today by President Stroessner in an audience to be held at the Lopez Palace.

Mr Eaton arrived from Montevideo, where he had been visiting during the course of his trip to several South American countries.

The chief of U.S. policy for Latin American countries was received at Asuncion's international airport by members of the U.S. Embassy and by high-ranking officials of the national government.

During the course of his visit to Paraguay, which will conclude on Thursday, the dominant subject of his meetings with high-ranking national authorities will be a review of U.S.-Paraguayan relations in order to increase and stimulate them in accordance with what was revealed by the new U.S. ambassador when he defined the precise scope of the diplomatic mission that he has begun in Asuncion.

HOY: Visit Stimulates Conjecture

PY101815 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 10 Sep 80 p 8

[Text] The "Eaton mission" is interpreted in various ways by different circles, and many are those who believe that he is really coming to express interest in the general political situation and especially in Carter's battle horse, human rights. Others feel that the United States is more interested in learning about the economic projections of the South American countries. The conjectures are various and of different colors.

(Analysts and observers have been commenting on the Eaton visit but, as usual with the visit of a U.S. official, very little clear information has been obtained).

AMBASSADOR LANE'S TOUR OF COUNTRY LAUDED

PY101750 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 10 Sep 80 p 8

[From the "Between the Lines" column]

[Text] "Yesterday the new U.S. ambassador to Paraguay, L.F. Lane, said some very nice things, especially about his awaiting with great expectation the time when he will tour other parts of the country so that he can learn about the everyday life of Paraguayans at all social levels and thus personally observe the changes that are taking place in this great country. It was also very nice of him to offer his fraternal and professional cooperation as a symbol of the traditional friendship that has linked Paraguay and the United States."

(Observers have discussed Lane's statement and have expressed their hope that his mission will be a truly friendly and fraternal one that will strengthen the ties between our countries and not weaken them by distorting the real situation in Paraguay as his predecessor did).

CIVIL GUARD CRISIS REPORTED SOLVED BY THREE-WAY AGREEMENT

PY101349 Paris AFP in Spanish 1915 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 9 Sep (AFP)--It was reported this morning that President Fernando Belaunde's government has overcome the virtual state of rebellion of the Civil Guard (uniformed police) which had also clashed with the investigations police.

The crisis--the first of this magnitude in the short period since the reestablishment of democratic order--arose last Wednesday and, according to information obtained, ended tonight with a three-way agreement. The government, the Civil Guard and the investigative police took part in the negotiations. Gen Oscar Olivares (ret) of the Civil Guard, who is a current deputy of the Popular Christian Party (PPC), played an important role in the negotiations.

According to authorized sources, the agreements refer to future relations among the Civil Guard, the president of the republic and the interior minister. It was disclosed that the uniformed police will discuss the most important issues directly with the chief of state in view of the animosity with Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara y Ureta, leader of the officialist Popular Action Party (AP). It was also agreed that the investigative police, which had been operating in the offices of the Civil Guard, will move out and establish its own offices. Regarding the Civil Guard, it was stated that it has withdrawn its demand for the interior minister to resign, and ousted director Gen Juan Balaguer has accepted an appointment as police attache in Washington.

Yesterday, when it was believed that the crisis had been settled, the country learned that it was continuing and that new police Chief Gen Humberto Catter had not been recognized. Several tear gas bombs were set off inside the offices of the investigations police in the Civil Guard.

The Civil Guard, which has not been on good terms with the investigations police for many years, felt humiliated by the support that chief of investigations General Ipinze gave the interior minister during the crisis.

The crisis was overcome after two long meetings held by the officers of the uniformed police, whom General Balaguer requested to maintain discipline. He also requested them to recognize his successor and to support the constitutional government, which is supporting the Civil Guard. He told them that he had accepted his appointment as attache in Washington.

The problem with the investigative police was settled during a night meeting between General Catter and General Ipinze at the Interior Ministry. It was agreed that the detectives should move out of the civil police offices, and the establishment of a joint commission to investigate the tear gas bomb attacks was approved. An officer of the civil guard stated that everything has been resolved. Another one stated: "We have given in for the sake of the country."

VICE PRESIDENT TO REPRESENT BELAUNDE AT ANDEAN SUMMIT

PY101402 Paris AFP in Spanish 0209 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 9 Sep (AFP)--Peru's participation in the Andean Group summit meeting to be held in Riobamba, Ecuador, was coordinated here today between Foreign Minister Javier Arias and Vice President Javier Alva. Alva will represent President Fernando Belaunde at the meeting of the chiefs of state that will take place in Riobamba on Wednesday and Thurdsay of this week on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of Ecuador's first constitution.

The second vice president will travel tomorrow to Quito, where he will meet with Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos, to whom he will convey the Peruvian president's greetings. Alva will remain in Ecuador until next Saturday, it has been indicated.

DEPUTIES CALL FOR CHILE'S RETURN TO DEMOCRATIC RULE

PY101902 Paris AFP in Spanish 0453 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 9 Sep (AFP)--The Peruvian Chamber of Deputies tonight approved a motion of solidarity with the Chilean poeple on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the interruption of the constitutional regime in that country next Thursday. The motion, which was submitted by Deputy Roberto Ramirez del Villar of the rightist Popular Christian Party, was approved with some changes by all the political groups of the congresss. The unanimously approved text states: "On the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the interruption of the Chilean constitutional regime on 11 September, the Peruvian Chamber of Deputies greets a brotherly people of Latin America and conveys its solidarity with their fight for freedom and expresses its wishes for their prompt return to the democratic path of America. "

PAPER ADVISES CAUTION IN NORMALIZING RELATIONS WITH CHILE

PA101826 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 3 Sep 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Peruvian-Chilean Relations"]

[Text] Forgetting the ambiguous attitude of chief of the staff of the Chilean Navy Vice Adm Luis de los Rios, who declined to get off his Santiago bound plane to receive a greeting from Peruvian Vice Adm Francisco Mariategui Angulo on Monday, we consider it advisable to note certain matters which the government should consider regarding the much-heralded, imminent raising of the level of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Although we have no proof that the Chilean naval officer's action was a deliberate snub and even if we give him the benefit of the doubt, the importance establishing full diplomatic relations between Peru and Chile necessitates a calm evaluation of other factors.

In the first place, it is stated that Sergio Jarpa, the Chilean sailor who was caught spying at the Talara air base last year, not only has escaped the punishment promised by the government of the southern country, but has, according to reliable reports, been promoted. If this should be confirmed, it would constitute a continuing offense to this country.

In addition, as the government of Gen Augusto Pinochet is planning a "plebiscite" which is, by all standards, invalid, it would not be advisable for the Peruvian Foreign Ministry to step up the process of full normalization of diplomatic relations with Chile because the situation there necessarily requires a close observation of the course of events in that neighboring country.

It is necessary to keep in mind, in this regard, that any action to improve relations with the Pinochet regime could be used by that regime as a political dividend in its favor. Therefore, we are obliged to act with the appropriate caution dictated by our consideration for other friendly nations in the area.

In any case, the Chilean Government must first demonstrate, with deeds, the sincerity of its intention to normalize relations with our country.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS AGREEMENTS

PY101845 Paris AFP in Spanish 0210 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 9 Sep (AFP)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella reported today that the Peruvian Government has approved the international treaties on human rights. Arias Stella said that these are the San Jose or American Convention Human Rights Agreement, and the protocol of the International Civilian and Political Rights Agreement.

COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER MARTINEZ VERDUGO INTERVIEWED IN BUCHAREST

AU091525 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 36 4 Sep 80 p 9

[LUMEA reporter Ileana Scipione interviews Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, general secretary of the Mexican Communist Party, PCM, about his Romanian visit--date and place not given]

[Text] Question: You have met with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP [Romanian Communist Party] secretary general. Would you please give us your impressions about the talks you conducted?

Answer: I have always regarded the meetings with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu as particularly pleasant and eloquent. This time we discussed different aspects of our countries' development, of relations between our parties and of current international developments--a subject that revealed a basic coincidence of opinion in connection with the mode of broaching problems and with the tasks incumbent upon the leftist, democratic forces in our countries. This meeting was also a further contribution to strengthening the relations that have existed for very many years between the RCP and the PCM.

Question: As far as I recall, you had a talk with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu also during the visit the head of the Romanian state paid to Mexico.... What do you think in this context, of opportunities to develop our relations both at a party level and between the two countries?

Answer: I believe that opportunities for cooperation in various fields between our countries are very good and extensive; in my view, new opportunities have opened in Mexico for closer and more active cooperation in the economic field which is such an important field. I also believe that new opportunities exist now to deepen political relations along with cultural and scientific ones, which have had a certain tradition, relations which are generally viewed positively by the Mexican public opinion that wishes to develop them at all levels.

Question: A great deal is said about the affinities of language and culture between the Romanians and Mexicans, but, apart from them, another feature that may be equally viewed as a defining feature for our people, I am thinking of the ideal of asserting independence deeply advocated by Romania and Mexico....

Answer: Yes, I believe that this is a very wide-ranging field in which our targets coincide and which permits the establishment of a solid foundation for broad cooperation. Indeed, similar concerns and a favorable foundation exist so that cooperation at a state level may develop in this field, too, and within the United Nations and other international bodies, especially within the current political activity.

Question: Broad and longstanding relations exist between the RCP and PCM. What is your opinion about their development prospects after this visit to Romania?

Answer: I believe that all possibilities exist for these relations to continue to strengthen and to become more active and intense. We are interested in this both at a party level and that of all our people and I have noted the same interest by our Romanian comrades; in Romania I have also noted a constant interest in the situation in our country and I appreciate the solidarity shown with our concerns and with the political problems in our area.

Question: Since we are talking of Mexican problems, what is your assessment of the current domestic situation, of the place and role of the PCM in the current circumstances? What are the immediate targets of the struggle waged by the Mexican communists?

Answer: In actual fact, a new situation exists in Mexico: A political reform has come into force permitting the reactivation of national political life. Following this reform, the PCM gained complete political rights, of which it had been deprived over the past 33 years. Thus, we recorded a substantial participation in the elections last year and following them, a communist faction was formed in the house of representatives. This also influenced the general political situation. Certainly certain aspects of the political life still require a more democratic opening. The PCM believes that this is a major requirement of its activity and that of a great part of the people--to open new prospects for the country's democratic development and to achieve a more active, more direct and more influential participation of the masses in all areas of the national political, economic and social life. This is an important task that requires an upsurge in the democratic struggle and an opening for new prospects. We are carrying out intensive activity to defend the economic interests of the workers class, of the masses in general, under difficult conditions due to the high inflation rate felt especially by the working masses; it is therefore necessary to channel resources--along with the emergence of new possibilities for capitalizing on resources, as well as on oil and methane gas--so that we are able to resolve certain of the people's basic problems; of labor, public health and education, fields in which great demands are made. The possibility exists now to use part of these resources for this end. A fact that requires more decisive action on the basis of the unity among leftist and democratic forces. We practice a policy of broad alliance between the anti-imperialist and democratic forces to resolve these problems and to strengthen the country's independence and progress on the road to our own economic development in the people's interests. We have recorded successes in our unity of action, although I believe that much work is still required to achieve our party's uniform goals. In the light of these goals, we are preparing the PCM's coming congress cheduled to take place in November. We want it to lead to the development of communist party's influence among the ranks of the workers class, the peasants and to the creation of broader ties between the democratic and leftist forces in our country, so that their role in the overall political life may increase.

Question: Extending the topics of our discussion, would you please tell us what, in the PCM's view, are the priority problems of the international communist and workers movement?

Answer: I believe that the communist and workers movement must now exert all its influence to stop the deterioration of the international situation, to resolve the conflicts in various parts of the world and to create better conditions for establishing a lasting peace. I believe that of great importance is the struggle for defending each country's independence and for stopping any tendency of interference in the internal affairs of other countries, for creating a situation that will ensure the direct and autonomous participation of all countries in international life, including the achievement of a new effective and democratic international order that will recognize the needs and aspirations of the developing countries. This also requires the strengthening of the policy of peaceful coexistence, the concentration of all efforts so that international tensions lessen and that the peoples are really independent and that they are able to establish truly new forms of cooperation among themselves.

Question: In light of the talks you conducted with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in your opinion, what should be the communist and workers parties' contribution? How do you view their development and cooperation in this respect?

Answer: Our joint communiques have expressed, for many years now, the desire to contribute to establishing in the world a new type of relations and to increasing correct relations--I am referring to mutual respect for each party's activity, for the parties' complete independence and sovereignty to independently decide their political line and position. It seems to me that in this field our parties are able to exert an increasingly important influence, apart from the struggle we are waging in our countries to give an impetus--in Romania--to socialist development and--in Mexico--to the development of the democratic, leftist forces, so that our countries are able to play a more and more efficient role at an international level.

Question: This is not your first visit to Romania....

Answer: That is right. I have been in Romania several times and thus I am able to compare, and first and foremost I realize that the successes recorded by Romania are substantial in the field of the people's living standard; the workers' living standard has especially improved. I appreciate the indexes recorded in industrial and agricultural development and generally in Romania's economic relations which demonstrate that your country is going through an important process of economic and cultural development and, I want to repeat, at the level of the working people's living standard--a major goal of socialist construction. It is an extraordinary and very eloquent thing for the manner in which the political leadership and the general orientation of the Communist Party and of the Romanian state are being achieved.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH NORTH KOREA

FL101953 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1948 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The Maxican Foreign Relations Secretariat has announced that relations have been established with the DPRK at the embassy level. According to the official announcement released in Mexico City, the decision was motivated by the interest of the two countries to maintain friendly relations based on mutual respect.

CUBA'S RODRIGUEZ SPEAKS AT PLANNING SYMPOSIUM

FL101048 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Underdeveloped countries will not attain true development and self-sustained and socially satisfactory growth as long as they lack a centrally-planned economy, Council of State Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has said in Mexico City. Carlos Rafael, who met with President Jose Lopez Portillo, spoke at the plenary session of the international development planning symposium meeting in the Mexican capital.

He said that all true centralized planning is designed on a long-term basis and, whether or not it is carried out under socialist precepts, is intended to solve the social problems of underdevelopment. So that simple economic growth can become development, so that a more abundant production does not mean making a local minority and the transnationals richer, he said, structural changes, harmonious development and a drastic increase in consumption by popular sectors, which are the weakest because of their pitiful earnings, must take place.

He criticized decentralization and self-management which he said restores its deforming role to the market, introduces financial imbalance, establishes inequalities in the distribution of benefits to workers and thereby reproduces the disadvantages of capitalism.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH TAIWAN

PA101914 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 9 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] An industrial cooperation and trade promotion agreement was signed yesterday by Republic of China Economic Affairs Minister K.S. Chang and Panamanian Commerce and Industries Minister Arturo D. Melo. Under the agreement Panama will receive technical assistance for its economic and industrial development. The agreement establishes that the Government of the Republic of China will send experts to Panama to cooperate in fishing programs and in a feasibility study for the processing and marketing of precious and semiprecious stones.

The agreement also establishes that the Chinese Government will send a technician to review and evaluate the possibilities of petroleum exploration in Panama, particularly in the areas of Darien and Bocas del Toro.

Regarding industrial development, the Chinese Government will send an expert to provide technical assistance in the use of bamboo as a raw material for the production of furniture and crafts. A Chinese expert will also be sent to study the use of sugarcane husks and several types of lumber for the production of paper pulp.

Regarding the development of small enterprises, the Chinese Government will provide advice to small factories which produce food products made of meat, fruits and vegetables as well as advice on the purchase of equipment and production processes.

Regarding financial activities, the Panamanian Government will send officials to China to study the operations of that country's stock market.

As a basis for future trade, it was agreed that the Panamanian Government will offer facilities to the Chinese Government for the installation of new banks in addition to the International Commercial Bank of China. The Chinese Government agreed to accept the Panamanian proposal to establish a Panamanian Bank in the Republic of China.

The agreement clearly establishes that mechanisms will be sought to reduce the trade imbalance. Among these are the identification of the Panamanian products which can be exported to China and Panama's participation in the exhibition of Latin American products soon to be held in China.

PAPER SAYS ATTACK ON MINISTER SHOWS CABINET DISPUTE

PA110002 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpt] The front-page publication of a caricature of a minister accompanied by serious charges in brief but sarcastic verses has led to a public and angry reply from the Public Works Minister Julio Mock.

According to information obtained by this newspaper, the publication to which we refer reveals the internal differences which have emerged among the members of President Royo's cabinet as a result of certain procedures which are being followed in implementing the government's policy in the public works sector.

According to our sources, the attack against Minister Julio Mock in one of the government newspapers is the result of orders issued to the director of the morning newspaper to carry out a campaign to discredit the public works minister so he will have to resign.

We have been told that President Aristides Royo has ordered an "investigation" to find out who is responsible for the publication no matter how high the individual's post.

BELIZE

PRICE URGES PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF UK-GUATEMALA DISPUTE

FL110124 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Premier Price delivered the [10 September] National Day address in which he welcomed those present and also those [passage indistinct]. The honorable premier went on to say that we have advanced as a people despite the unfounded Guatemalan claim.

The premier said that the resolution passed by the House of Representatives has declared that Belize belongs to the people of Belize and it supports the Government of Belize to oppose any arrangement which would include land sessions or the erosion of our sovereignty [words indistinct] with or without the consent of the Guatemalan Government.

He noted that the government was seeking a peaceful settlement of the dispute and the Belize Government was doing everything possible to help the United Kingdom and Guatemala settle their differences. He continued:

[Begin recording] As a right-thinking people, we wish a peaceful settlement of the Anglo-Guatemalan dispute and we continue to struggle and to work to achieve this objective. This is why we extend the hand of friendship to the people of Guatemala. We have done so on many occasions and we have proposed a fruitful cooperation in the economic and social fields on an equal basis of sovereignty and friendship. All we ask of the people and the Government of Guatemala is to accept our inalienable right to self-determine our future as a sovereign and securely independent nation with all our territory. [applause]

As a freedom-loving and God-fearing people, we cannot allow the fulfillment of our human rights to be obstructed. We will endeavor to help the United Kingdom and Guatemala to continue their efforts to conclude their negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the Anglo-Guatemalan dispute. This must be reached in accordance with the United Nations resolution without prejudice to the rights of the Belizean to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity. But, at the same time, we must move onward to reach our just objectives. [end recording]

The honorable premier went on to say that Belize will send a delegation to the United Nations again. He said we have come far because of the support of the Belizean people which was necessary for the secure independence with all our territory (?and) we can reach a higher level of economic development and increase our resources for all to share and live a life of more sufficiency and more dignity. He thanked those who helped to organize the celebrations.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT CARAZO ANNOUNCES OIL PROSPECTING PLANS

PA101716 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpts] President Rodrigo Carazo announced today during a news conference that the state will take charge of oil prospecting and exploitation. He did so after reading a letter he sent to the legislative assembly to withdraw the bill on hydrocarbons. The law would have allowed transnational companies to conduct research in this field in Costa Rica.

Carazo notes in the letter that following an in-depth study of decisions by oil-producing countries and by the Costa Rican Government in recent months, their impact on the nation's economy and future prospects, it was decided to withdraw the bill. He added that it was sent to the assembly before the signing of the joint declaration with the presidents of Mexico and Venezuela, which opened new possibilities to Costa Rica in the field of energy.

Carazo recalls that the bill was proposed when Costa Rica's energy situation demanded that immediate measures be taken even if these entailed sacrifices.

The bill was drafted with two important considerations in mind. One of them was the fact that the state did not have sufficient economic resources to engage in oil prospecting or exploitation. The second reason was that the country did not have the technology to do this work. It was also argued that Costa Rica could spare no efforts or sacrifices to attain self-sufficiency in oil. The survey results made by the transnational companies were never made known to the Costa Rican public.

In the letter addressed by Carazo to the president of the legislative assembly, it is noted that the nation's efforts in regard to hydrocarbon prospecting and possibly exploitation date back to the last century but that such efforts were not coordinated and yielded no benefits to Costa Ricans.

Carazo notes in the letter that during his visit to Costa Rica Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo agreed to provide tehcnical assistance based upon the availability of the required personnel at Mexican Petroleum [Pemex]. Following a number of talks, Pemex experts said oil could be found in Costa Rica and it was decided to assist our government immediately. It was then agreed to launch the operation known as Talamanca Project.

The decision adopted by our government today can be described as a harsh blow to the oil transnationals.

SUPPORT FOR SAHARAN DEMOCRATIC ARAB REPUBLIC REITERATED

PA102000 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Costa Rica has reiterated its support for the Polisario Front and the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic. This was stated by Deputy Foreign Minister Mario Fernandez Unga after receiving a delegation from that African country yesterday.

The delegation, headed by the Western Saharan interior minister, will spend this week in our country while on a tour of several countries on the continent.

EL SALVADOR

U.S. REPORTEDLY PLANNING MORE AID TO JUNTA

PA101542 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The forces of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU] have renewed their activities while the political-military crisis and the difference within the Christian Democratic-military junta is getting worse.

The authorities in San Salvador reported more than 10 explosions last night in public and private buildings and damage to all traffic lights in the capital.

According to AFP the announcement made last night by the three civilian members of the junta in relation to the crisis created by the armed forces general order of 1 September, have only made things worse.

Newsman Eduardo Vasquez Becquer quoted unidentified sources who indicated that this announcement had diminished the possibility of a peaceful solution to the crisis. In their announcement the three civilians of the junta, Ramon Avalos Navarrete, Jose Napoleon Duarte and Antonio Morales Ehrlich, said they recognize Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez as the administrator of military affairs in the junta; they also requested that the defense minister, Col Guillermo Garcia issue no more orders related to military personnel without consulting with the junta and finally they said that the armed forces general order transferring the young officers from their posts should be upheld.

On the other hand, the United States is trying to breathe life into the dying regime. It was disclosed in Washington that the United States is planning to grant an additional $20 million to El Salvador. The aid already given to El Salvador adds up to $75 million.

The opposition has been complaining that the United States is meddling in El Salvador's internal affairs. The Armed Forces of National Resistance issued a war bulletin published by PRELA, indicating that a U.S. military adviser has been killed in combat in Santa Ana.

Analysts of the political and military situation in El Salvador have indicated that in this bloody struggle affecting the country the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador is supporting the extreme conservative position of Colonels Garcia and Gutierrez.

SAN SALVADOR AIRS FULLER VERSION OF 8 SEP RESOLUTION

PA102309 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Resolution issued by the Salvadoran revolutionary government junta, dated 8 September 1980 in San Salvador]

[Text] 1. On 3 September 1980, the revolutionary government junta issued an unnumbered resolution containing the following decisions:

1. To inform the defense and public security minister that the general orders issued by this ministry must be known and previously approved by the revolutionary government junta as general commander of the armed forces;

2. That junta member Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez is hereby appointed to perform the duties of communicating, coordinating and controlling the branch of defense and public security;

3. That general order No 10, dated 1 September 1980, is hereby confirmed and it should be enforced.

2. This resolution was made known to all the chiefs and officers of the armed forces asking them to fully support it.

3. In reply to this request, the majority of chiefs and officers of the armed forces announced their full support of the aforementioned resolution. Therefore, the Defense and Public Security Ministry is hereby ordered to enforce order No 10 dated 1 September 1980 and to apprise the armed forces of the content of that resolution.

Dated in San Salvador on 8 September 1980.

Signed: Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano Ramos, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete and Jose Napoleon Duarte

MAJANO SUPPORTS ACTION AGAINST 'EXTREME RIGHTIST' GROUPS

PA101910 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Madrid--Col Adolfo Majano, member of the Salvadoran Government junta, has told the Spanish newspaper EL PAIS that he supports armed and direct actions to combat extreme rightist paramilitary groups.

In a report published in Madrid today, Colonel Majano replied to a question on his confrontation with junta member Col Abdul Gutierrez, leader of the army's hardliners, stating that the only thing I can say is that I was brought here [presumably to the junta] by a large number of officers who were confident that I could represent their ideas. We cannot permit a shift to the right, he said.

'PEASANTS' SEIZE CATHEDRAL; JUNTA MEETS WITH MINISTERS

PA110254 Paris AFP in Spanish 0021 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 10 Sep (AFP)--About 20 persons who appeared to be peasants today seized the San Salvador Cathedral to protest the arrest and trial of 17 electrical industry union leaders. The occupants closed the doors of the church and put up posters of the leftist United Popular Action Front and used loudspeakers to demand the release of the labor leaders.

While the cathedral was being occupied, some 2,000 judiciary branch employees walked out at noon and during 2 hours joined the protests over the arrest of electricity workers labor leaders who were arrested 3 weeks ago in the wake of a 24-hour cutoff of services.

Meanwhile, the government junta today held a council of ministers to explain the settlement of the military crisis and evaluate the continuation of work programs.

FDR LEADER URGES YOUNG OFFICERS TO JOIN STRUGGLE

PA101506 Paris AFP in Spanish 1147 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] San Jose, 9 Sep (AFP)--The Salvadoran left today appealed to all young officers and moderates in the country, "including Col Adolfo Majano," member of the junta of the government, to join the revolutionary struggle.

Oscar Bonilla, member of the leadership of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR]--a coalition that comprises all of the opposition--told AFP in San Jose that "there are honest military men in El Salvador but these young officers are not strong enough to implement their policies."

According to Bonilla, the internal crisis affecting the armed forces for the past week, is an "apparent" crisis. "Colonel Majano cannot impose his moderate points of view on his colleague Col Abdul Gutierrez--who like Majano is a junta member--or on Defense Minister Col Guillermo Garcia." "For this reason, we have never had faith in the coup d'etat of last October," the FDR leader noted. He added: "The Salvadoran Armed Forces have always been controlled by the extreme right."

Last week's crisis arose when Colonel Gutierrez decided to discharge young officers who back Colonel Majano. Colonel Gutierrez made the decision without consulting Colonel Majano. According to Bonilla, the result of this crisis can be nothing but more repression.

Meanwhile, the left is preparing to step up the fighting. "Soon it will initiate decisive battles; that is, it will pass from guerrilla warfare to conventional war with the armed forces," Bonilla said. "Of course," he added, "this will not be the final offensive. But it will not be long before we achieve victory." "Our struggle is easier because of the economic crisis in the country, the state of emergency suffocating the people and especially because of the repression that increases every day. For the repression to be total, all that would be needed is for the Salvadoran Air Force to bomb the civilian population," he noted.

Bonilla accused the United States of "intervention" in the internal affairs of his country. He said: "It is not a massive intervention but it is just as real. With a $5.7 million loan from Washington, the junta has bought 2 helicopter gunships, 20 transport helicopters, 20 small planes and communications equipment." According to Bonilla, a U.S. Marine mobile reconnaissance unit is supporting the junta's forces.

Bonilla could not say how many men are in the U.S. mobile unit but noted that the guerrillas killed five "marines" in San Francisco Gotera and another five in Morazan.

Regarding the forthcoming U.S. presidential elections, Bonilla said that regardless of who wins, the U.S. policy toward El Salvador will remain the same: "With Carter or with Reagan, it will be always imperialism."

MANAGUA REPORTS APPOINTMENT OF FDR REPRESENTATIVE

PA101557 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] has appointed Santiago Ruiz as its representative in Nicaragua to meet the need for better communication between the Nicaraguan people and the heroic Salvadoran people. Ruiz was [as heard] a collaborator of Enrique Alvarez Cordova, the current FDR president.

THIRTY CIVILIANS KILLED IN SAN PEDRO PERULAPAN

PA101252 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1530 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Official reports obtained by this station this morning confirm that about 300 armed individuals last night entered Tecoluca, La Esperanza, El Rodeo and San Francisco, all located in San Pedro Perulapan, about 25 km northeast of the capital. It was reported to San Pedro Perulapan officials this morning that about 30 civilians were killed there. According to official reports, those people were members of the canton patrols [vigilantes].

We also received reports on the difficult situation faced by about 3,000 refugees in Las Tres Calles, San Vicente, because they ran out of food and drugs several days ago.

GUATEMALA

OFFICIALS DISCUSS LATEST SUBVERSIVE ACTS

PA101358 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Government officials, mainly members of the cabinet, have discussed the acts of sabotage, intimidation and terrorism carried out by subversive groups over the weekend. The groups tried to prevent a large rally in support of the government and the army from being held.

The government said there was intensive sabotage activity, including attempts to blow up bridges, block roads, cut off telephone and telegraph communications and otherwise disrupt public order.

Counterinsurgency Activity

PA101355 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Security forces are continuing their patrol and investigation activities throughout the country to prevent disruptions of public order, official sources have reported. The government will use every possible means to guarantee tranquility and the normal development of the activities of honest Guatemalans exclusively devoted to their work and families. This is the main reason the security forces are working unceasingly, the sources said.

MANAGUA REPORTS MILITARY FORCES BOMB INDIAN TOWN

PA101610 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] A great campaign of genocide has been carried out in Guatemala. Towns are being bombed, including Ixpil, an Indian town. This peasant town is being destroyed by the Guatemalan military forces. Torn bodies are being thrown in the streets. The peasants are being massacred; their wives are being raped and their homes and fields burned. The peasantry is the sector most affected by this repression. For its part, the Poor People's Guerrilla Army issued a communique affirming that the people's reply will be to fight the regime to stop the extermination.

TERRORISTS SAID TO BE USING AUSTRIAN-MADE WEAPONS

PA101937 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The police have revealed that part of the explosive [as heard] material used in recent terrorist actions in Guatemala comes from Austria. A detective described how a terrorist attack was thwarted at the Hotel Conquistador Sheraton:

[Begin recording] Since we had instructions to [word indistinct] I saw him escaping as we approached the place [words indistinct]. In his flight he left behind a brown leather suitcase. We searched it and found a submachinegun with a magazine containing 30 unspent cartridges and a U.S.-made fragmentation grenade. The submacinegun is an Austrian-made weapon of the (Betsaish) brand.

SECURITY FORCES DISARM LARGE QUANTITY OF EXPLOSIVES

PA110257 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Officials weighed today the explosive material in three powerful bombs placed at the Sheraton Hotel, the explosive material at the parking tower at the Military Welfare Institute on 5th Avenue and 11th Street in Zone 1, and the explosive material in the bombs placed on the railroad at the town of Agua Caliente, Km 32 on the route to the Atlantic. The bombs contained 300 pounds of dynamite and mercury fulminate. According to explosives experts, the power of the 3 bombs was much greater than the bomb that exploded in Central Park last Friday and could have killed at least 1,000 persons in addition to causing a great deal of damage.

TERRORIST DIES IN 7 SEP AMATITLAN HIGHWAY EXPLOSION

PA110237 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The security forces believe that the human remains found strewn in the trees on the Amatitlan Highway belonged to one of the terrorists who placed the bomb in order to block the passage of vehicles on Sunday morning.

The authorities pointed out that the human remains found both in the debris and the remains found in the trees belong to the same person. The security forces' theory is based on the fact that the terrorist did not have time to escape and was blown up in the explosion.

ORPA CLAIMS CREDIT FOR ATTACK ON FORMER POLICE CHIEF

PA070327 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1743 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Excerpts] Arnoldo Argueta Rodriguez, 49-year-old former chief of the detective department of the national police, was ambushed yesterday on the Los Laureles Farm, in Retalhuleu, 180 km from Guatemala City. Four persons died in this attack and the former police chief was seriously wounded.

Last night, the illegal Armed People's Revolutionary Organization [ORPA] claimed credit for the attack, according to official sources. The wounded man is being treated at a private clinic in Retalhuleu. He is under heavy guard by local police, according to reports.

JUDGE, SECRETARY MURDERED BY UNIDENTIFIED ASSAILANTS

PA101952 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Enlarging on our report yesterday, a lower court judge and his secretary were murdered by armed men who ambushed them on 17th Avenue and 27th Street in Zone 5. Third Court Judge Jaime Rafael Marroquin Garrido and his secretary, Cristobal Arnulfo Villagran Vives, died at the spot where they were attacked by men riding on a motorcycle.

According to reports obtained at the murder site, the unidentified men stopped the judge's car and demanded documents. They were shot at point-blank range by their assailants who fled. Several persons in the vicinity sounded the alarm but when firemen arrived the two judicial employees were dead, as we reported yesterday.

Dramatic scenes took place at the site of the murder when the relatives of the victims arrived. The security forces cordoned off the area in order to conduct investigations. The assailants, however, fled at full speed on the same vihicle on which they were traveling.

Eyewitnesses said the killers could not be identified because of the speed of the events. The two motorcycle riders stopped the vehicle, opened fire and fled. Others said they had been seen a half hour earlier turning near an automobile which is believed to have participated in the murder too.

After news of the crime reached the court, it was reported that Judge Marroquin had received death threats on several occasions but that he had shrugged them off.

GUATEMALANS SEEK REFUGE IN FOREIGN EMBASSIES

PA041856 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Guatemalan journalist Fernando Noriega has taken asylum in the Nicaraguan Embassy in Guatemala City because he has received death threats. Noriega works for the newspaper LA TARDE and cited the killing of 12 journalists by paramilitary gangs in the last few days in Guatemala as his reason for seeking asylum.

Meanwhile, the Costa Rican Embassy in Guatemala said that Professor Jose Alberto Garcia and university student Cesar Augusto Ramirez, both from San Carlos University, have taken refuge in its embassy.

NICARAGUA

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON ECONOMIC CONCERNS, OTHER ISSUES

PA091336 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2335 GMT 8 Sep 80

[News conference by junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas; Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock, minister of farming and livestock development; Joaquin Quadra, minister of finance, and Alfredo Cesar, president of the National Financial System, in Managua--live]

[Excerpts] [Daniel Ortega] Today we want to discuss some aspects of the Nicaraguan situation, the future of our country and the foreign debt, one of the most important subjects we want to discuss. As everybody knows, Nicaragua has been negotiating its foreign debt. This is in line with the government plan which establishes that the large foreign public debt acquired by the Somozist dictatorship, which has been estimated at more than 13 billion cordobas, will be restructured and renegotiated. The renegotiation of the foreign debt will include its rearranging in terms, conditions and deadlines most favorable to the national interests. This will be closely linked to the economic recovery process and to a gradual recovery of its capacity to pay.

We want to announce that on the basis of this spirit, Nicaragua has been able to bring the renegotiation of the foreign debt to a good conclusion. We have had a team working on this full time. Meetings have taken place in Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama. The members of that team are here with us; they are Companero Alfredo Cesar, Dr Joaquin Cuadra and Dr Arturo Cruz, who is now in the government junta and who also played a major role in the negotiations. As a result of the efforts of the government renegotiating team and of the flexibility, maturity and responsibility of the banks in question, we can affirm today that we have reached a happy end in these negotiations. Nicaragua has obtained a 12-year deadline and a grace period of 5 years.

The companeros who were involved in the negotiations are now going to expand this report.

[Cesar] On 14 December 1979, following junta and [Sandinist Front] National Directorate instructions and aware of the commitment made even before the victory of the revolution, an ad hoc team began negotiating with private international banks. The Nicaraguan delegation suggested the following to the banks: We told them that, as they would surely realize, the new Nicaragua cannot and should not accept solutions that will condemn it to working solely to pay the debt contracted by the Somozist regime. We told them that we appealed to the pragmatism of the banks so that our political project could become a lasting reality, instrumental to future relations with them, and that we hoped to reach solutions that would permit both our development and the meeting of the commitments on the payment of the foreign debt.

This is the spirit in which the negotiations were carried out in six meetings held in about 9 months and we reached an agreement with the banks' negotiating committee, which includes 13 banks representing more than 115 creditor banks. As Commander Ortega pointed out, the most salient points in the agreement are first consistent with our payment capacity, which is gradually recovering as the economy is recovering. So this is the only way--and the banks understood this during the negotiations--that we could responsibly commit ourselves to repay the debt according to our ability.

This covers a total 12-year period ending in 1992. The first 5 of those years are grace years as concerns amortizing capital. Therefore, during those years we will just be paying interest and we will begin amortizing capital in the 6th year. We also think it is important to tell our people that while the negotiations were underway Nicaragua was not paying either interest or capital, since our position did not permit it. The shortage of foreign exchange did not allow us to service the debt while we were neogtiating. Therefore, some interest payments have been accumulating from the victory of the revolution until December 1980.

When the new loan contained in the renegotiation agreement becomes official, we will pay interest consistent with our economic emergency position of the past few months, which is much lower than the interest rate effective for the rest of the world during that time.

You will recall that especially during the first half of this year the international interest rate was above 20 percent in some cases, and this was one of our main concerns. We could not tackle the payment of the debt at such a rate. Therefore, the agreement covers future interest, including interest up to December 1980.

We can say that negotiation was very difficult throughout the 9 months. The banks, of course, were defending their interests: We were defending the interests of the Nicaraguan revolution, but it was an educational experience to the extent that they became aware of the facts and limitations of our economy and aware that our positions were consistent with those limitations. Therefore, even though both sides held difficult positions, an agreement was finally reached which contemplates [words indistinct] our country's payemnt capacity and which also includes the problems that they faced during the negotiations, let us say. This is a summary of what we might consider the most salient terms of the agreement reached with international private banks on Nicaragua's foreign debt.

[Oretga] I think it is fitting to discuss two aspects relating to the favorable conclusion of the negotiations. The first concerns the deadline. Both the deadline to pay the entire amount and the grace periods. The deadline to pay the debt is 12 years starting on 15 December 1980. Added to the previous 1 and 1/2 years starting in July or April 1979 up to 15 December 1980, this give a grand total of 13 and 1/2 years. The grace period to amortize capital, which is 5 years starting on 15 December 1980, actually totals 6 and 1/2 years then.

Another noteworthy aspect is the understanding and confidence that the private banking sector throughout the world, and especially in the United States, has shown toward our revolutionary process through this agreement. We Nicaraguans must feel very satisfied that such a pragmatic sector, generally so selfish in its financial principles, has shown such confidence in our revolution.

As the Sandinist Front's National Directorate and the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction have responsibly faced this problem of refinancing the debt, with that same responsibility the front's National Directorate and the government junta are analyzing the issue of the $75 million. We are referring to the loan pending completion of disbursement by the U.S. Government. It has been pending for over a year and right now it is experiencing great pressure from the most reactionary sectors in the U.S. Congress, the U.S. Senate. We all know that it has been systematically obstructed. We are calling attention to this fact and informing you that we are studying this because we are thinking... [changes thought] because we have made the decision to make public a document to be sent to the President of the United States, U.S. congressmen, U.S. senators and the U.S. people on behalf of the Nicaraguan people. In that document we will establish our position regarding the loan. We believe enough time has gone by and that our dignity is being trampled on one way or another by the delay and especially by some clauses which the sectors that disagree with the loan have been trying to impose. Therefore, in the next few days we will make public a document in which we, the Sandinist Front National Directorate and the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, will establish our position regarding the $75 million loan.

[Cruz] I would like to touch on two other topics. Complementing what Comdr Daniel Ortega has said about the $75 million loan, I want to say that even though the U.S. Congress approved the loan in early July and we have received what I would call a token $15 million disbursement, due to the attitude of conservative U.S. sectors--it has been reported--the delay has become not just offensive to the national dignity of the Nicaraguan people but also obstructive to our financial plans. We should make public what Commander Ortega mentioned.

Second, I would like to refer to a phrase used by the Companero president of UNCAFENIC [Union of Nicaraguan Coffee Growers], Companero Franklin Vendano. He uttered the phrase yesterday during a national coffeegrowers meeting. He said he attributes what he calls a precarious coffee industry situation basically to two things: lack of mutual credibility between producers and the government, and lack of communication between producers and the government sectors.

Regarding the first, we officials of this revolutionary government attach a great deal of credibility to the coffee producers, both as citizens and producers. We regret that Vendano does not feel the same toward us. Regarding the lack of communication with us government officials, I think Vendano is not being too fair because we have constantly met not just with his association but also with all the other organizations of the Union of Nicaraguan Agricultural-Livestock Producers.

We have already discussed the insufficient financing. He claims this endangers the coffee harvest and that his group has been unable to discuss this with the government's financial sector. I have here before me a letter addressed to Vendano by the Nicaraguan Financing Corporation on 3 September in which it explains to him that several applications have been received for expansion and rehabilitation of the coffee sector but that since we are setting the country's financial situation in order, no immediate attention can be given to them, that a study is being made and its results will be relayed to them as soon as possible.

In addition, I told Vendano Friday morning that a request from his sector for a review of the industry's costs up to the FOB level had been sent by us to the Planning Ministry and that the planning minister had told me he was issuing instructions for such a review to be made. Therefore, we have always been open to a dialogue with the coffee sector. The government was represented at the meeting in the Margot Theater by the director of the Nicaraguan Coffee Enterprise. On Thursday, at the [words indistinct] we continued reviewing the situation of the coffee [word indistinct].

To a certain extent, in reference to refinancing questions, I personally, as a member of the junta and as the person responsible, have met and talked on the phone with Vendano on countless occasions. I must state frankly that if there is anyone who has refused to establish contact it has been the producers. Just to mention an example, we issued an invitation to a live television program, "Face the People," where the members of the National Directorate and the junta could have talked with the producers, but the producers refused to go on the program.

[Jaime Wheelock] I wish to mention that the Farming and Livestock Development Ministry [MIDA] has been organizing the coffee commission for several months. This body was created by the revolutionary government in a bid to establish, in conjunction with the various sectors involved in coffee production, the most advisable financial, salary and other policies required for a development of coffee production. We invited the UNCAFENIC to participate in this commission, but have met with some reluctance on the part of the members of this sector.

Just to cite some examples of cooperation from other areas of Nicaragua's production, a few days ago we reached an agreement with the cottongrowers, the Agricultural Workers Association, the state production sector [la produccion estatal] and the Nicaraguan Cotton Exports Enterprise. A meeting was held successfully in the main auditorium of the national university in Leon. With the cooperation of everyone connected with coffee production, we reached an agreement on a number of issues of great importance to production, such as the topic of food, salaries, working hours, financing and so forth. In other words, a collective agreement was reached whereby the state, the private producers and the workers came to terms in regard to the 1980-1981 harvest.

However, in the case of the coffee commission, which is dealing with this problem, we have experienced a complete lack of cooperation from the UNCAFENIC. And not only that: They have withdrawn from some meetings, virtually leaving the large coffee producers without representation.

We at MIDA are preparing a statement to be released tomorrow in answer to Avendano, who has virtually accused our institution of failing to support the coffee producers.

We definitely feel that his speech yesterday was basically political and that he took advantage of the presence of some small coffeegrowers who have no great knowledge of the relationship [as heard] and efforts being made by the state to help medium and small producers.

[Elsa (?Yanez) of Radio Sandino] Just as our National Directorate and the Government of National Reconstruction assumed responsibility for paying the foreign debt, they also said loans used to purchase arms would not be paid. I would like to know what the countries involved have [words indistinct]. I would also like to know your opinion of the Guatemalan president's recent statement to the effect that our government junta and our revolution are a farce.

[Sergio Ramirez] Regarding the first part of your question, I must state that the negotiation just concluded was carried out with the private banks to which the government is indebted and that, insofar as debts of a military nature are concerned, we have consistently upheld the revolution's decision not to honor any debt with any country arising from the purchase of military supplies. We have complied with this decision and will continue to do so in the future.

As far as the statements by President Romeo Lucas, we could not expect any other type of statement from him. So far we have respected the Guatemalan Government because of the formal nature of the relations we maintain with it. The statement by Lucas is nothing but an unwarranted attack against the Nicaraguan Government, which has respected the Guatemalans thus far. As the Nicaraguan people know, we have been the victims of attacks. Nicaraguans in transit through or living in Guatemala have either been murdered or have disappeared. The most recent case is that of Dennis Martinez Cabezas, secretary general of the University of Nicaragua, who was in Guatemala City on an official mission.

The world knows that the Guatemalan terrorist organizations are connected with the official circles of that country. We are not inventing this; in all international circles and among news agencies it is common knowledge that these terrorist groups are protected by the Guatemalan Army and by other power groups inside the Guatemalan Government.

The Guatemalan Government has also allowed statements to be made by Somozist groups headed by that clown Urcuyo Maliano, who has organized a government-in-exile. A press secretary of the Guatemalan Interior Ministry who had infiltrated that ministry stated recently in Panama that a military expedition is being organized in Guatemala with former members of the Somozist National Guard, with the blessing of the Guatemalan Government and using Guatemala as a base. We have not invented this either. This was stated by a person who until recently, had been working the Guatemalan Interior Ministry.

Naturally we wish to maintain the most normal relations possible with countries like Guatemala. But to the same extent that these unjustified verbal attacks occur, we are obliged, to reply because of the support the revolution gives us, by the dignity we are obliged to maintain, because we truly represent a people and because we are not imposters of the people's will, because we are not here representing the people by brute force or by the force of repression or genocide, but because a revolution has occurred here which has decided a people's destiny.

[LA PRENSA reporter] First, the commanders of the revolution have been saying that the revolution should be deepened in the future. What kind of preparations exist to prepare for this, since there is talk of economic limitations regarding [words indistinct] or the delay of international loans, above all the $75 million from the United States? Second, can the honorable government junta tell us if there are clashes or shootouts in the southern zone, as reported by San Jose news agencies?

[Arturo Cruz] Yes. The deepening of the revolution (?must be seen) above all with regard to justice, with regard to the redistribution of wealth. Anything else would be pure rhetoric. We must also (?view) it from the viewpoint of the conscience of the Nicaraguans, all those who say they are Nicaraguans. It could be that tomorrow, as the situation of workers and peasants improves, even though there is no $75 million, the Nicaraguans may have changed their mentality. Those who have rotten minds, those who would be in a condition to sell the nation for lesser amounts, will have changed their mentality. This would be a deepening of the revolution. Or perhaps tomorrow, for example, we will not have newspapers like LA PRENSA, which are saying, or insinuating to the American reactionaries, that the $75 million is not coming [words indistinct] of the energetic positions LA PRENSA terms extremist in the speeches of the commanders of the revolution.

To the same extent that we advance in the redistribution of wealth and in the increased awareness of the men of this country, we will elminate the economic poverty and the moral poverty of those who have treacherous mentalities, we will deepen this revolution. The best weapon we have is the determination of the people, the spirit of sacrifice of the people, the conscience of these people to face up to difficulties and to be able to progress despite these difficulties.

Regarding the shooting, there have been some new reports and already the proper organizations, the Interior Ministry and the Defense Ministry, have explained this and denied it. As of this moment, there is no information to this effect. These are reports that have emerged around here--we do not know where from--but [words indistinct].

We want to add that, regarding the (?$60) million that still remain of the $75 million that, contrary to what is happening (?in Boston), that loan, the international organizations, the governments of Western Europe, even the private banks of the community of national [word indistinct] are maintaining credits that have been approved and are offering us additional credit. So this loan from the United States, if it is delayed, would not only (?offend) the [word indistinct] national dignity, but would also be detrimental to our financial program. We must point out to the people of Nicaragua that we have made our plans, with out without the $75 million.

[NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY reporter] The coffeegrowers met on Sunday and asked the government to suspend the coffee export tax as well as the stabilization fund, leaving only the income tax. They also asked the government to return (?50) percent of the stabilization fund, and requested an increase of 150 cordobas on each quintal of coffee delivered to the Nicaraguan Coffee Institute [INCAFE]. What about this?

[Cruz] I think the proposals by Vendano which you have just mentioned give us an idea of the motivation of some gentlemen who claim they support the revolution and desire the well-being of the majority of our country. They say they are willing to help so that those who are being exploited will have greater access to the benefits of progress. Yet they want taxes eliminated. Taxes that are paid in this country are relatively very low, and those who have more money and resources are those who can contribute more to the development of the country, to the redistribution of income in the country.

While they talk about improving the living conditions of the poor people in this country, at the same time they wish they did not have to pay a single penny in taxes. This clearly shows that there are some people in this country who would like to see that the old order of things is never changed and that the pyramid of distribution continues, that is, where a few at the top have everything, do not pay taxes, or pay only minute amounts, pay their employees the salary they feel like paying and receive the benefits of this country's resources, while many at the bottom have to pay so that these few can enjoy all these benefits.

It is also symptomatic, and it is worth mentioning, that some of these gentlemen have had employees living on their estates in subhuman conditions for many years, in conditions that are an insult to their dignity as human beings.

[La Voz de Nicaragua reporter] While he was aware that coffeee is one of the most important sectors of our economy--this is to complete the question by the companero because it was somewhat incomplete--this Vendano said that if the price of coffee was not increased to 150 cordobas, they would not pick coffee this year but would let it go to waste and leave the farms. What position would the government take on this?

[Unidentified speaker] According to what Vendano said yesterday, production costs for the harvests have been estimated closely by the national development bank and by other organizations. With these estimates, we calculated the amounts that will be necessary for the [words indistinct] of coffee. We on the coffee policy commission have been studying this information and we have said that some reforms, not too significant but ones that will contribute to improving the amount of resources required by the small and medium coffee growers, (?are necessary).

Regarding large growers, we have established that there is a fairly large sector of growers who have 100 or more manzanas of land and that does not require major financing. We have insisted that they present their aspirations as cottongrowers have done. But we have noticed they cannot defend their position. Before, when we spoke with cattlemen, we noted that there are two paths for the agricultural and livestock sector. One path is mutual cooperation and coordination. On this path the revolutionary state would help producers with all its resources. The other path is the path of persons who want to confront the revolutionary government for strictly political and ideological reasons, because they are opposed to the revolution, and who have tried to drag the small and medium producers over to their positions.

We would like to point out to them again that our government, our revolution, would rather take the first path, the path of cooperation and solidarity, to improve the country and implement national reconstruction. But we will take into account the position of anyone trying to drag our peasants, workers, our humble workers into a confrontation. A decision on this will be made in the near future.

[Guy Gugliotta, Miami HERALD] I would like to know if the gentlemen could make a statement on last Friday's arrests of three alleged Cubans who had Nicaraguan passports.

[Unidentified speaker] Our government was informed by Nicaraguan consular authorities in Miami that three Nicaraguan citizens had been arrested at the airport there and that this afternoon they appeared before a federal court on two charges. We want to note that these three Cuban-born Nicaraguan citizens received their Nicaraguan citizenship papers at the beginning of the year based on a resolution of the government in line with our naturalization procedures. As a result of this, they were issued regular Nicaraguan passports by the immigration directorate and the Interior Ministry. The passports establish that these Nicaraguans were born in Cuba.

These three persons are crewmembers of a Lear jet owned by the Aero-Taxi Corp. This is a Nicaraguan firm that abides by our laws on corporations. According to our information, Aero-Taxi rented this plane to a company in Panama. Therefore, this is a Nicaraguan-registered plane being held in the United States. We have instructed our consular authorities in Miami to give the three persons all the assistance to which they are entitled as Nicaraguan citizens. We have also initiated the necessary demands to secure the return of the plane, which is legally registered in Nicaragua.

According to our information, two different charges have been filed against these three citizens. One is that they did not give truthful information when visas were requested. The other charge, filed by the FBI, accuses them of being Cuban intelligence agents.

We do not want to enter into a discussion on the merits of these charges, but we find it peculiar that at this moment a court, based on charges by a U.S. investigating agency, is handling a case involving an accusation that civilian pilots of a civilian airline--who were born in Cuba but who are Nicaraguan citizens--are intelligence agents. With the United States it is impossible to separate events from the election heat.

[Filadelfo Martinez of ACAN-EFE and "Sucesos" newscast] What were the average rates obtained in the renegotiation of the foreign debt? How much will Nicaragua pay yearly and how will Nicaragua replace--it seems that a movement in this regard is presently underway--the $75 million loan that the U.S. Government is not willing to grant?

[Unidentified speaker] Regarding the first part of the question, the agreement is a very complex one in the sense that over the 12 years of the loan there are variations in the annual amortization due to the fact that our exports are recovering progressively. In other words, the loan, which we begin to amortize after the 6th year, is amortized from the 6th to the 12th years in unequal and progressive installments that increase as the country's capacity for payment improves. Therefore, it is very difficult to give an exact annual figure.

On the other hand, we can say that we have reached an agreement on the basis, as we mentioned earlier, of the country's capacity for payment. The average rate cannot be calculated, since it is an average of rates that vary according to the year in which the loan is being paid.

In international terms, this means that we obtain the rates that are given to the countries that have the best payment capacity or the best credit ratings. Those are the rates we have agreed on.

We can also add that 80 percent of the banks with which we have reached an agreement are U.S. banks and that the list also includes a number of European, Japanese and Canadian banks. Specifically, the 13 banks who make up the negotiating committee that was working with us for a 9-month period include the main banks of the world, such as Citibank, Bank of America, Wells Fargo, Manufacturers Hanover Trust and a number of banks which represent most of the international banking operations.

They have told us that this is the beginning of new relations with (?our) bank and that, at the Central American level, they consider us to have the best credit rating for new loans. These are the banks with which we have reached an agreement. We will refer the other part of your question to our companero here.

[Unidentified speaker] As far as that part of your question concerning how we are going to compensate for the U.S. loan if it is not finalized, you will recall that the loan has basically two purposes from the financial viewpoint, as far as Nicaragua is concerned: first, to help with the balance of payments--because when the loan funds are actually disbursed the country's reserves are increased. We can use this for imports. Second, the cordobas that will be generated by the loan have been earmarked to finance a number of projects--for example support for small and medium commercial and industrial enterprises, some infrastructural projects, and so on.

Therefore, the first replacement that will have to be made is in supporting the trade balance, and we are going to obtain this basically, as our companero was saying, by bank financing and other arrangements for short-term financing. As regards the part which is already programmed as investment for development, that is, for the implementation of development projects, we will seek a replacement from international organizations and friendly governments.

[Ortega] Are there other questions? Would the companeros like to add anything?

[Unidentified speaker] We wish to add only the following, and this is addressed to certain groups that have been assuming dangerous positions recently, positions which only promote hatred and divisions in this country, positions which act against the economic development and stability of Nicaragua:

In the first place, we are referring to some professionals, not all, but some professionals, who have been saying they are going to stage boycotts or have been talking about leaving. They speak of civil disobedience or they speak of leaving Nicaragua to go to Miami. We wish to make it clear that the Nicaraguan revolution will not permit attitudes of this kind. Under the dictatorship, they did not dare to complain when abuses were committed by the system. But now they want to blackmail this revolution. This is as serious as the propaganda being promoted by LA PRENSA and some radio stations, like Radio Corporacion, and the attitude of some coffeegrowers, who have talked about not harvesting the crop. The crop will be harvested. It will be harvested because this is the will of the revolution and the will of the people. This should be clear to those who have been saying that the crop will not be harvested, as well as the fact that they will not be allowed to heat up this revolution. They will not be allowed to pressure, blackmail or threaten this revolution.

Moreover, let them be very careful about information, because it must be realized that those who are repeating statements of this kind and those who are encouraging statements of this kind are acting against the economy of this country, which is a weak, poor economy and, in the final analysis, those who suffer the consequences are the workers, the peasants and the poor people, who have no reserves, because the other sectors have reserves with which to maintain themselves, even when our economy is facing the greatest difficulties.

[Unidentified speaker] All I wish to add to this, Ortega: When someone says that he is not going to harvest his coffee crop, he is in no way representing the interests of small or medium coffee producers, because we are sure the latter groups are prepared to harvest their crops.

[Unidentified reporter] I would like to know what conditions were imposed on the $75 million loan. I would also like to know whether there will be a boycott of the current coffee harvest if the [words indistinct].

[Unidentified speaker] We will issue an official statement on the conditions in the next few days. Nicaragua only wants the United States to treat Nicaragua in the same way it has treated other countries. That is what Nicaragua wants. It is not demanding privileges or anything like that. However, Nicaragua is not willing to set a precedent by accepting onerous conditions or to (?revive) precedents of the past, like when the conservatives and liberals [words indistinct] or the LA PRENSA editorial writers who say Nicaragua should not say anything about Britain because it has donated $350,000. We cannot accept this type of precedent in a new loan contract. We want a loan contract under normal terms. That is what we are demanding.

Regarding the coffee harvest, we are sure the popular sectors, the thousands of small owners, the poor peasants who have a small piece of land where they plant coffee, will harvest their coffee crop. As Sergio Ramirez said, the revolutionary government is willing to help the [words indistinct] gentlemen to help them harvest the coffee crop. The important thing is not to lose this coffee crop.

PRC OFFERS TO PURCHASE TOTAL COTTON PRODUCTION

PA101614 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text0 The PRC has offered to buy all of Nicaragua's 1980-81 cotton production, estimated at approximately 400,000 bales. The Chinese made the offer to a Nicaraguan trade delegation, headed by Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez, which recently visited the PRC.

The prices of the Nicaraguan cotton will be established this month under conditions which the Nicaraguan foreign trade minister believe to be advantageous to the national economy. The PRC produces 11 million bales of cotton but it consumes 15 million bales so it has a deficit of 4 million bales. Communist China has traditionally been a buyer of Nicaraguan cotton.

The Nicaraguan mission also visited Japan, Taiwan, Thailand and Canada. Nicaragua's average production has been 500,000 bales a year but the civil war significantly reduced production.

DEFENSE MINISTRY DENIES CLASH ON HONDURAN BORDER

PA101535 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The Defense Ministry has denied an AFP report on alleged confrontations on the Honduran border. In a communique issued by its public relations office, the Defense Ministry emphatically denied an AFP report on alleged clashes on the Honduran-Nicaraguan border.

The communique said that yesterday, 8 September, the electrical power system in Las Manos, a post on the Honduran-Nicaraguan border, suffered slight damage. When the power outage occurred some shots were heard but the authorities confirmed that this was an accident. Therefore, there was no clash or an exchange of gunfire as AFP had reported, speculating on an unimportant event.

MAP, FO, MILPAS ASK TO FIGHT COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

PA101726 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Sep 80 p 9

[Text] On 1 September the directorate of the People's Action Movement (MAP) asked the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front for permission to join the Sandinist forces going to fight in the north.

The request was also made to the Directorate of the Sandinist People's Militias.

Workers Front [FO] spokesman Alberto Enriquez said that along with the disbanded groups of the Anti-Somozist People's Militias [MILPAS], they could increase the number of troops which will fight in the north.

Enriquez said that in view of the presence of the counterrevolutionaries who are disrupting peace and harming the revolution in the north, we who fought so much during the insurrection are willing to send some of our reserves to fight there.

The FO spokesman said: "The former members of the MILPAS will go fight anywhere we are needed as soon as we receive a positive reply because although they have disappeared as an organized group they are still ready to defend the revolution."

STATE COUNCIL DEBATES DISSOLUTION OF SPECIAL COMMISSION

PA110122 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The State Council is currently discussing a proposal by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] which calls for the dissolution of the special commission appointed by the State Council to analyze a bill regulating professions. The FSLN has proposed the dissolution of this commission because although a long time has elapsed, the commission has been unable to conclude a bill. Four drafts have been prepared and they have served as weapons for the reaction and have been manipulated by the reactionary elements in our government [as heard] in an effort to destabilize the regime and to set professionals against our current revolutionary process.

A letter has been received from the government junta in which it advises the State Council that the Nicaraguan Social Democratic Party's request to join the State Council has been rejected because that party is not sufficiently representative.

CATTLEMAN SPEAKS OUT ON BEHALF OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

PA101709 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Sep 80 pp 1, 9

[Excerpts] The Federation of Cattlemen's Associations of Nicaragua met in the city of Granada on Sunday and discussed matters of utmost importance to the association, as well as the association's contribution to the country.

Among the most important points discussed were the occupation of estates, confiscations, the lack of financing, delays in banking procedures and the great effort to improve the cattle industry, which was ravaged by looting.

Felix Pedro Espinoza Briones, the delegate from Esteli, said initially: "I am going to speak of politics, although we cattlemen are not politicians...but given the circumstances in which we Nicaraguans find ourselves--and we know that the problem is political--we must and should talk of politics."

Espinoza Briones said the progressive men of private enterprise will continue to give their unconditional support to the process of national reconstruction as long as, he said, "this government does not become a totalitarian communist government."

I bring you a message, he added, from the thousand-time heroic city of Esteli, from the city which suffered in the times of the dictatorship and also in the times of General Sandino, to whom it also gave its support. "In Esteli, gentlemen, people are demanding the heads of the men of private enterprise and demanding the firing squad for the thinking men and for the free and democratic men of Esteli. Man can be mistaken. They may err, but they can also rectify matters and to rectify is not to err," Espinoza Briones said.

In closing, he said:

"We are subjected to threats. We are subjected to insults." In Esteli demonstrations are staged to demand the heads of all cattlemen, of the businessmen, of the private ranchers and in particular my head.... However, I respond by ignoring fear, by defending private enterprise, by defending cattlemen and by defending Nicaragua's democracy.

We believe that through private enterprise, on the basis of free enterprise, we can save Nicaragua from its current chaos. This chaos is not only the product of the (Somozist) past. It is also the product of poor administration and the disorder today (heavy applause and shouts of "Viva").

Compatriots, cattlemen, we will be brave. Let us overcome fear. Let us struggle against totalitarianism. Let us make the cattle industry move forward. Let us make private enterprise successful in Nicaragua. Let us defend democracy even at the cost of our own lives, if necessary. (The entire audience gives the speaker a standing ovation).

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO CUBA--The Foreign Ministry today announced the appointment of Marcos Antonio Valle Martinez as the new Nicaraguan ambassador to Cuba. Valle Martinez has been serving as ambassador to Panama. [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television in Spanish 0200 GMT 4 Sep 80 PA]

AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN--The revolutionary government today appointed its first plenipotentiary ambassador to Japan. The new ambassador is Jorge Huezo Castillo. Although the government did not have a diplomatic mission in Japan, good commercial and diplomatic relations with that country were never suspended. [Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Sep PA]

CASTRO ATTENDS CEREMONY TO HONOR TEXTBOOK WRITERS

FL091205 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Council of State and Government, yesterday attended a ceremony held by the Ministry of Education [MINED] to honor the comrades who took part in the preparation of textbooks that will be used in the mid-level general, polytechnic and labor education improvement program. Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of education, attended the ceremony, which also honored the journalists who cover this sector, it being the international journalists day.

Fidel signed the diplomas presented to a group of methodologists, teaching personnel and specialists who participated in the textbook project. (Olga Ramos Sierra), of the MINED, and Juan Kouri Flores, director of the National Scientific Research Center, spoke at the ceremony. Both highlighted how responsible and beautiful was the task undertaken and expressed their readiness to continue to improve education in our fatherland.

Jose Ramon Fernandez made the closing remarks; afterwards, Fidel conversed at length with the participants. The minister of education said that the changes in the structure of the educational system have been significant, because they make possible planned and programmed training for the technical-professional cadres, skilled workers, mid-level technicians and teaching cadres that the country needs, at at least a ninth grade educational level.

CASTRO GREETS NICARAGUA ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

PA102116 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Message to the junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction from Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Cuban Council of State, on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the proclamation of the Nicaraguan independence; no date given--read by announcer]

[Text] Members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction:

On the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of the Republic of Nicaragua from Spanish colonialism, I am pleased to express, on behalf of the Cuban people and government, our warmest and most heartfelt congratulations on this date which is being commemorated within the glorious framework of the victorious revolution that has opened a future of hope for your hard-working and noble people and has set a formidable example for the oppressed and exploited peoples of our America.

I want to express our loyal and unbreakable solidarity and our decision to continue to give you our modest support in the enormous tasks for the reconstruction of the country.

I take this opportunity to reiterate our wishes for prosperity and success in the arduous task that the heroic Nicaraguan people are undertaking for the development and strengthening of the revolution headed by their vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Please receive the greetings and admiration of all our people.

Signed: Commander Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Council of State and Government of the Republic of Cuba

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV RECEIVES GREETINGS TELEGRAM FROM CASTRO

AU101918 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The telegram sent by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and the State Council of the Republic of Cuba, points out the steady development of fraternal relations, the cooperation and solidarity of the Bulgarian people and its BCP with the Cuban people in the most difficult moments for Cuba.

This is precisely why our relations represent an example of truly fraternal relations, based on the consistent application of Marxist-Leninist principles and proletarian internationalism.

GUYANA MINISTER CALLS FAO MEETING RESULTS VITAL

FL102331 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Interview with Guyanese Minister of State for Agriculture Ralph van Sluytman, conducted by Roberto Natchar; questions in Spanish and answers in English with consecutive respective translations]

[Text] Ralph van Sluytman, Guyana's minister of state for agriculture, has declared in Havana that the results of the 16th FAO Regional Conference for Latin America are vital for the development of agriculture in the region. In an exclusive interview for this newscast, the Guyanese minister asserted that in spite of the fact that the world's wealth is concentrated in the majority of Third World countries, these countries are poor and lack the technology to explore and exploit such resources. [begin recording]

[Van Sluytman] There is a long struggle ahead for us to equalize ourselves with the developed countries.

[Question] And what do you think will be the solution for Third World countries on this matter?
[Answer] By joining forces together in a united effort to put pressure on the developed world, so that we will get a fairer deal.

[Question] What do you think about Cuba?
[Answer] We have spent from the evening of the 22d of August to now and we hope to spend another day or two. We are leaving Wednesday. And, as far as we have seen, the government and people of Cuba are quite hospitable. They are on the move for development. All the areas that we have visited have shown tangible efforts for development.

DRIVE OF SOLIDARITY WITH PUERTO RICO BEGINS

FL101928 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] A broad plan of activities will be conducted throughout the country on the occasion of the days of solidarity with Puerto Rico which opened today and will last until 24 September. This was announced at a news conference held at the Cuban Institue for Friendship With Peoples (ICAP) with the attendance of (Felipe Cirino Colon), delegate of the permanent mission in Cuba of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party.

The days of solidarity with Puerto Rico organized by the ICAP emerges as a historic need of our patriotic and solidary identity with the heroic Puerto Rican people's struggle to gain their full sovereignty and independence. The primary objective of this new drive of solidarity is to denounce to the world the colonial status of that island and the plans of Yankee imperialism and the most reactionary sectors to annex it to the United States.

(Felipe Cirino Colon), delegate of the permanent mission of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party in Cuba, said the start of this drive is a symbol of the renewed continuation of the Cuban people's solidarity with the patriotic Puerto Rican people. He stressed that Cuba's firm, consistent and militant solidarity with the heroic Puerto Rican people's prolonged struggle for self-determination and independence has been the driving force of the struggle.

The Puerto Rican leader asserted that a real solution to the crisis being experienced by his country is being forged slowly by the working and young masses led by their patriotic and revolutionary vanguard--the working class and its political organization.

ICAF Vice President Jorge Gallardo attended the conference.

MACHADO DISCUSSES NEED FOR GOOD SUGAR HARVEST

FL101908 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Party Politburo member Jose Roman Machado Ventura has made the closing remarks at the fifth national seminar on sugar harvest information and propaganda which was held at the Pedro Diaz provincial party school in Holguin.

Machado Ventura pointed out in his speech that the sugar harvest is the most important economic activity our country faces each year and that its success depends on many organizational and management factors, and on the discipline, sense of responsibility and enthusiasm of the masses. To this he added the degree of exigency, inspection and control exercised over harvest work by the cadres and organizations responsible for the conduct of the harvest.

He explained some of the current considerations concerned with the status of preparations for the next sugar harvest. He said that the sugarcane planting plan for the first half of the year was fulfilled and 154,680 caballerias were weeded to counteract the negative effects of rust disease. He emphasized that repaid of the agricultural equipment that will be used in the harvest should be guaranteed--the sugarcane combines, hauling equipment and others--as well as the repair and maintenance of roads in sugarcane fields.

In the industrial sector, he said, we are working on investments and expansions, on the installation of new sugarcane collection and preprocessing centers, on the maintenance and repair of railroad equipment and railways and on essential repairs for the sugar industry.

Machada Ventura said that along with these tasks, work is being done to organize the next harvest, stressing that the strategy to be followed during this harvest will be that all sugar mills begin grinding operations on the scheduled date and remain grinding at maximum capacity from the beginning. He then noted that to achieve this objective it is necessary that plans for the cutting, lifting and hauling of sugarcane be made with the required objectivity and that they require uninterrupted sugarcane supplies to the mills. As a prior guarantee to fulfill this objective, it is necessary that technicians, specialist and cadres of sugarcane agriculture make objective sugarcane estimates, including all sugarcane that can be ground, Machado Ventura said. Furthermore, work must be done for an optimum cutting plan so that sugarcane is ground during its maximum maturity period. This last aspect is part of the strategy to complete the harvest early or on scheduled dates so that then we can concentrate all the human and technical resources freed from the harvest to the big spring planting and weeding of sugarcane, (?he added).

Elsewhere in his speech, the Politburo members examined a subjective aspect which he described as highly important--organization of the harvest. He said that 350,000 men participate in the harvest and that it is impressive to see the number of links in this productive network and the number of factors involved in one or another part of the process. He noted that the number of men and machinery used in the harvest should be linked to a single plan which clearly specifies the task that each worker must perform each day, and that systematic control and daily demands for its fulfillment are required.

He added that the responsibility for drafting the harvest plan, executing it and demanding its fulfillment has been assigned to the sugar industry ministry, its provincial delegations and its sugarcane and sugar enterprises. He asserted that the sugar workers trade union has to play a valuable and decisive role in this great productive task.

Referring to propaganda work, he said it should be aimed at ensuring that the harvest is organized correctly and then, that each worker, leader or technician fulfills his own job every day.

He referred to the selection of canecutters that will participate in the next harvest, adding that the principle to be followed should be that the comrades assigned to canecutting really be the most productive. He stressed that to this end, the results of previous harvests and their [canecutters] pledges for the current harvest should be kept in mind. They should be the most disciplined comrades and, in general, the ones who make the greatest contribution to the harvest, he said.

He spoke of the need to explain to the workers the pay methods used in the harvest. He announced that at this time new methods of payment are under study which will offer an economic incentive to this activity and will help the entire process.

Machado Ventura emphasized the need to keep in mind two important factors--first, that the men working the harvest should rest in an organized manner and, second, that the harvest is an uninterrupted process that requires planned volumes of sugarcane on a daily basis. He stressed the importance which socialist emulation has in the entire agricultural-industrial process and called for its organization and implementation during the harvest.

He went on to say that the draft on economic and social guidelines for the 1981-85 5-year period, which will be submitted for approval of the second party congress, raises the need to increase the agricultural yields of sugarcane to 70,000 or 80,000 arrobas per caballeria and, in some provinces, up to 90,000. He added that these aspirations can only be realized if we now set specific and objective bases in agriculture as well as in the industry. The foundation has been laid, he said, and the only things needed now are a conscientious attitude, systematic exigency, rigorous control, foreseeing on time each stop that should be taken so that high and stable yields are guaranteed throughout the harvest, quality of sugar and savings of raw materials.

He recalled that the approaching harvest will begin a few days before the second party congress, adding that the beginning of canecutting work should represent a call on and commitment of the workers to make an optimum harvest.

BRIEFS

LIBYAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY--The 11th anniversary of the Libyan revolution has been commemorated with a political-cultural activity at the Arab [Friendship] Society in Havana chaired by Government Minister Levi Farah. Libyan Ambassador 'Ali Sunni al-Muntasir said a new development phase emerged as a result of the end of colonialism and the new social changes in his country. We regard highly the visit of Comrade Fidel to Libya which opened a new phase of sincere cooperation between the two nations. He concluded his remarks, saying: We admire the internationalist spirit of the sister Republic of Cuba, its support for the heroic Palestinian people and Comrade Fidel Castro's wise leadership of the nonaligned countries movement. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1822 GMT 9 Sep 80 FL]

BAHAMAS

UN ENVOY STRESSES NEED FOR NEW WORLD ECONOMIC ORDER

FL101946 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Dr Davidson Hepburn, the Bahamas' ambassador to the United Nations, told that body's special assembly yesterday that there could be world disaster soon if there is a complete breakdown in dialogue between industrialized and developing nations over a new world economic order. Dr Hepburn said that developing countries have their backs against the wall in those negotiations.

At the recent regional conference of the FAO, the director general, Dr Edouard Saouma, declared that a new world food order is a precondition for any new international economic order. He stressed the African proverb; The hand that holds the bread holds your dignity, to stress the urgency of a new world food order.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

REPORTAGE ON TAIWAN PREMIER'S VISIT

OW101433 Taipei CNA in English 1352 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Santo Domingo, Sept. 10 (CNA)--Dominican Foreign Minister Dr Emilio Ludovino Fernandez and his wife hosted a banquet to welcome Chinese Prime Minister Sun Yun-hsuan at Garden Hall of the Foreign Ministry last night.

Dr Ludovino Fernandez, in his welcome speech, said "it is a great honor and proud for me to greet prime minister of the Republic of China and his distinguished wife here tonight. Many countries in this world verbally vow to respect the international principles, or consolidate with their allies, but never fulfill their words. Only the government of the Republic of China is one of few countries, demonstrates its true friendship with actions. Free China helps the Dominican Republic with its full strength as it does to in its own country. Let me say once again, Mr Prime Minister, thanks for your frequent aid. Thanks a lot."

Increased Cooperation

OW101439 Taipei CNA in English 1412 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Santo Domingo, Sept. 10 (CNA)--The Sino-Dominican economic and technical cooperation meeting was held here Wednesday in order to get concert conclusion to amplify the existing cooperations between Dominican Republic and the Republic of China.

Discussions at the meeting were based on an accord reached by Chinese minister of economy, Chang Kwang-shih, and Dominican Minister of Technics Ramon Martinez Aponte during the latter's visit in Taipei last August.

Today's meeting is aimed at strengthening cooperation in agricultural, commercial, technical, industrial, fishing and cultural fields.

Ceremonial Award for Guzman

OW110345 Taipei CNA in English 0319 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Santo Domingo, Sept. 10 (CNA)--The Republic of China's Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Thursday conferred, on behalf of President Chiang Ching-kuo, the Grand Order of Brilliant Jade on Dominican President Silvestre Antonio Guzman Fernandez expressing sentiment of friendship and admiration.

The decoration ceremony was held at the presidential palace at 500 pm. Premier Sun was accorded with full military honors when he arrived at the palace accompanied by members of his official party.

Premier Sun said the Sino-Dominican agricultural technical cooperation agreement was signed in 1963 when President Guzman was secretary of agriculture. Cooperation in agriculture between the two countries has obtained evident results.

He said the decoration is to recognize his contribution to the promotion of friendship and cooperation between the Republic of China and the Dominican Republic.

President Guzman said in reply that the Republic of China and the Dominican Republic have made efforts in strengthening friendship and cooperation and in keeping world peace, economic development and cooperation and in keeping world peace, economic development and social stability as brother countries. The conferring of Grand Order of Brilliant Jade symbolizes the friendship between the two countries. He requested Premier Sun to convey his best regards and appreciation to President Chiang Ching-kuo.

The ceremony was attended by Vice President Jacobo Majutla Azar, cabinet members, and members of the diplomatic corps.

Premier Sun was later conferred the Grand Cross of Columbus golden plaque by President Guzman at the state banquet.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

SELF-GOVERNMENT DRIVE GETS LITTLE SUPPORT

FL091520 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 5 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Scarborough, Tobago, Thursday (CANA)--The Democratic Action Congress (DAC) which controls the two Tobago seats in the Trinidad and Tobago parliament has so far made no comment on the lack of response by Tobagonians to a DAC strike call yesterday, to push claims for self-government.

It was business as usual on the ward island and no firms reported any disruption caused by absent employees.

Hotel workers, represented by the oilfield workers trade union which supported the DAC stand were among those turning up for work.

The latest rebuff for the party followed the disappointing turn out of about 200 Sunday for its 18th independence anniversary rally in the capital, Scarborough, to dramatise its call for improved conditions in the 116 square-mile island that is administered by the central government in Port of Spain.

DAC information officer Jeff Davidson had told the meeting that the struggle for internal self-government was now in the hands of Tobagonians.